THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 22. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

A CUBAN CONSPIRACY.

Isabella's Agents at Work—The Old Slave-Traders Also Conspiring.

Although in confronting the rebellion the Spaniards in Cuba appear to have an unbroken front and a true unity of purpose, yet it is well known that they are greatly divided in principles, and that there is constant danger of the separate factions breaking into open war. Rodas, the present Governor, probably is a fair representative of that moderate liberalism which Serrano is endeavoring to transfuse into the mind of the Spanish nation. If the rebellion were at an end, Rodas would be willing to grant reforms in the administration of affairs. But, in addition to the trouble which the insurgents give him, he is confronted with three angry and darkly conspiring parties.

The three parties which are thus quietly warring upon each other are the Republicans, the Ysabelinos, and the old ultra Carlist faction. The Republicans want to establish a republic in Spain, with Cuba as one of the Federal States. These approach nearest in sentiment to the insurgents. The Ysabelinos, on the other hand, are a retrograde faction, who want to see Isabella restored if possible, or, if not, at least the giving of the crown to her only boy, Don Alfonso, Prince of Asturias. They are for Church and State, with all their restrictions upon the rights of the people. But there is yet a deeper deep. The Carlists think that all the arrangements of modern social life are a mistake and a scandal. They would turn back the hands of the clock of civilization, and resuscitate the middle ages. With the Carlists of Cuba are associated all those rich old families who made their fortunes out of the blood and tears of slaves, and whose most cherished tradition is that the slave trade was a divine institution. These, joined with the Casino Espanol, the most powerful of the clubs, have lately issued an absolutist manifesto which has struck dismay into the hearts of ex-Governor de la Vega, the Ysabelinos, and the Republicans together. Vega was Governor of Havana during the reign of Isabella, and since then has been living in Spain. He is an ardent partisan of the ex-Queen, and seems to have come over here from Europe with some purposes of political propogandism. About a week ago he was in the city of New York, and when asked by some friends his object in crossing the Atlantic, he said that he was going to Havana "for his health." Of course this was a pretext too transparent to delude anybody, and Vega's designs excited a great deal of curiosity. In the Spanish circles where he had intimate friends he did not hesitate to declare his ardent wishes for the restoration of Isabella. It need hardly be said that he found few Spaniards here who concurred in his views, for, almost to a man, they are in favor of the present administration in Spain.

The Spaniards of New York, in fact, are sincere liberals in politics; hating all those absolutist notions which have worked so injuriously in their country, and determined to stand by the revolution which has freed Spain from servitude to a base and miserable dynasty. They see that Serrano's government has to encounter many difficulties, while it has saved Spain thus far from bloodshed and anarchy. Few are the Spaniards in New York city who would like to see Spain brought again under the disgraceful rule of Isabella. They favor a liberal government—a government of law, of order, and of freedom.

Vega's mission to Havana doubtless aims at detaching some of the old slaveholding and slave-dealing families from their absurd and impossible ultra schemes, and bringing them to what, in his eyes, is the more feasible scheme of a restoration of the ex-Queen. He wants to get them to join him in a conspiracy for bringing back the ante-revolutionary state of affairs. The slave-trading aristocracy are enormously wealthy; they have a following composed of the most ultra and stupidly superstitious of the Spaniards; and, as is usual in such cases, a number of tools comprising the lowest of the populace and the most ignorant among the volunteers. And the worst of it is the Spaniards have so long been governed by others that they hardly understand what self-will or a fixed opinion means, and will therefore follow their leaders blindly in any direction whatever.

It is said that Vega has brought over an immense sum of money from Paris, where Isabella is now residing. This will be of immense service to him in the conspiracy he is now organizing. All the class of tools above mentioned have itching palms, and will clutch at any of the bribes he may place within their reach.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

General McClellan's Attempt to Have his Sentence Revoked—A Caustic Review.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Don Piatt, writes:—

The motive for the unexpected visit of General McClellan to this city, the other day, has come to the surface. An effort is being made to get the President to revoke the sentence, and set aside the finding of the Court called to try that gentleman, whose devotion to his General exceeded his loyalty to his Government. It was not that he loved the Union less, but McClellan more. The pressure in his behalf is so great that General Sherman has recommended to the President that the disabilities inflicted be removed, and the President has the subject under advisement, with what prospect of a decision one may gather after considering the pressure that comes from West Point, and comparing it with the hope of a renomination to the Presidency. I am rather of the opinion that the sentence and finding will be set aside. The President has such a contempt for politicians, and General Sherman such a scorn of the people, that I believe West Point will triumph, and General Porter be saved the further ignominy that attends his present situation.

I have always thought that we struck at small game when we put on trial the creature instead of the master. Perhaps the master was too shrewd and cautious to commit the overt act necessary to a finding by a court-martial. But there was one thing certain, the spirit existed at headquarters that inspired the overt treason. I happened to be cognizant of some of this. During Pope's campaign, when his little army stood between Lee and the capital, holding the Confederates at bay until McClellan could come up with his forces from the James, I made an attempt to join my General. I proceeded to Alexandria, intending to take the cars to Manassas Junction, and thence on horseback to our command. I found the town full of rumors, to the effect that the enemy was at the Junction in force. I could not believe this, and succeeded in so convincing General Slough of its absurdity that he made up a train and sent us out.

We came to grief not only in finding the report true, but in a collision between our train and one fleeing from the Confederate wrath in its rear. Defeated in this direction, I then sought General McClellan's headquarters, near Alexandria, to learn, if possible, the meaning of the trouble. I found my old friend, Colonel Key, who welcomed me to the little camp. I was introduced to other officers of the staff, but could get no reliable information. I did, however, hear enough to satisfy me that the officers there assembled had very little interest in the struggle then going on, as they laughed at the earnest demands sent by telegraph to General McClellan from the War Department to hurry on his troops to the relief of General Pope. Nor could I discover from them the road I must take to get to the front. I did not see General McClellan. I asked Colonel Key to get an opinion from him, and, after an hour's delay, I learned from Colonel Key that it was the opinion at headquarters that I had only to remain where I was, and my command, or at least all that might be left of it, would soon join me.

'Does General McClellan know that so grave a disaster has occurred?" I asked.

"He knows only that John Pope is in command, and that means the same thing."

These men thought all that General Porter acted, and he but carried into the field the spirit that animated his commander. He, the subordinate, was taken, tried, and condemned. He had an impartial court and a fair trial, and now to set the sentence aside on the ground solely of personal feeling, would be an outrage that even our good-natured people, so prone to forget, will at once resent. Since the close of the war, and since we have received information from the other side, it is evident that had General Pope received active and hearty co-operation from McClellan's forces, the war would have ended on the field where we experienced our first great defeat. General Lee, like a dignified donkey as he is, had divided his army, putting one half under Jackson between Pope and McClellan, where it was as far beyond support as Grant was at Shiloh. I had a long and interesting talk with General Longstreet on this subject last winter, and if that gentleman can be called to the stand, the finding of Fitz John Porter's court will be doubly confirmed in the minds of the people.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

What President Juarez Thinks of the Project.

A significant incident in connection with the project for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien occurred at the banquet which accompanied or followed the grand ball given at the Teatro Nacional, in the city of Mexico, in honor of the Hon. William H. Seward, by the Mexican Government, just previous to the departure of our ex-Premier from that capital:—

Senor Valasquez, of Monterey, the President of Congress for that month, had made a most enthusiastic speech in honor of Mr. Seward, and in response the latter called his attention to two facts in the history of Europe and America within the last ten years, viz.:—that the Emperor of France had a well-marked and distinctive foreign policy, and a domestic policy, both of which were Imperial and European. The first showed itself in the form of an intervention in the affairs of America, and an attempt to establish as a preliminary an empire in Mexico; and the second in the furtherance of the project for the completion of the Suez Canal through the Egyptian peninsula which separates the Mediterranean from the Red Sea. On the other hand, the United States have a policy in regard to Mexico, and a foreign policy as distinctly marked, and altogether American, which shows itself in maintaining the independence of the sister Republic and the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, which separates the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Mr. Seward said the Colombian Congress hesitates and stumbles. Secure for us, Mr. President, a resolution of the Congress of Mexico, recommending the Colombian Congress to ratify the treaty for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, which has already been negotiated between the two Governments, and I am sure that the Congress of Colombia could not resist the friendly appeal.

Senor Velasquez replied that he could not answer for the Mexican Congress as a body. It must speak for itself, in its free and sovereign capacity, but he would cheerfully pledge his own personal support of such a measure.

President Juarez then arose, and in a brief speech set forth the merits of the project, pronouncing it the great work of republican America and of modern civilization. For his own part he would give the project all the support and assistance in his power, and he trusted that Mr. Seward, as well as himself, might live to see the noble work accomplished. Thereupon all the guests at the table, a large number of whom were members of the Mexican Congress, stood up and made the hall ring with enthusiastic *vivas* for the Darien Ship Canal.

VICTORY.

Exciting Scenes in the Ohio House of Representatives on Taking the Vote on the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Columbus *Journal*, January 21, says:—

After some two hours' filibustering by the Democrats, the House finally came to a vote on the fifteenth amendment last night at 8·50 o'clock. There had been no recess for supper. Members were excited, and the hall, floor, and galleries were crowded with excited people. These went beyond the prescribed limits, and crowded in upon the members in their seats. In the gallery were many colored people who had watched the manœuvring and listened to the discussions, personalities, and retorts incident to the discussion, with the most intense interest.

Every effort was made by the Democrats to delay the final vote. Motions not to call the name of Blakeslee were again declared out of order by the Speaker, who, cool in the midst of the excitement, kept the unruly members face to face with the question. Motions to appeal from the decision of the Chair were not entertained, and while members were on their feet gesticulating and shouting, the Speaker brought quiet by announcing that the final vote would be taken. The Democrats leading the list voted loudly and fiercely "No," while the Republicans in the vanguard shouted out proudly "Aye."

There was a little ripple of applause as Hill, of Hamilton, voted a strong "Aye," and applause at other points.

The vote, 57 yeas and 55 nays, was announced by the Speaker, who declared "The resolution, having a constitutional majority, is adopted."

Cheers, loud and hearty, and every manner of applauding sound, burst from the spectators, members, and reporters, and the House presented a scene of wildest excitement. A countercurrent of hisses and groans met this, and increased the confusion. The Speaker's determined calls for order quieted the shouts and cheers, while the opposing element of hisses continued in spite of the call, like steam issuing angrily from boilers about to burst. Human nature couldn't stand this, and another roll of cheers thundered out. The fierce raps at the desk brought quiet again, the friends of the amendment rushing outside the hall to continue their applauding efforts there until a rattling line extended into the street, and the people therein caught up the story.

ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

Mrs. Stowe's Vindication and the Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—We are indebted to this morning's *Pall Mall Gazette* for a fresh sensation—if I may use so objectionable a word. It prints a summary, a column long, of Mrs. Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated," received by cable from New York. With the exception of the abstract of the President's last message published in *The Times*, this is the longest despatch received from America by any English journal, or by all of them together, since there has been an Atlantic cable. The enterprising New York agent of Mr. Reuter sent half a dozen lines the day before, giving not an account of Mrs. Stowe's book, but of what two or three New York papers said about it; thinking we might like to know that, in the opinion of one journal, "her motives are to make money or to gain notoriety by pandering to depraved tastes." The coarseness of such an attack as that produces, so far as it has any effect at all, a reaction in Mrs. Stowe's favor; which may, for aught I know, have been the object of telegraphing it.

The telegraph is used by the American press so much more freely than by the European that you will scarcely consider this single despatch to *The Pall Mall Gazette* as an evidence of extraordinary enterprise. Yet it is, and it deserves to be noted. If it is not followed up, it will have little or no influence on London journalism, but if it is the first signal of a new effort it may have very important results. It looks very much like a challenge to its contemporaries, and if it be that *The Pall Mall Gazette* has a mission, and a career before it. I have said several times that there was room in London for a new paper of any politics and at any price, that would print the news—in other words, that should once more put in motion the energy, intelligence, and the liberality in spending money which *The Times* formerly showed, but of which there are at this day few traces in that or any other London paper. It may be said in excuse for their sluggishness that they give all the news the public wants. What a paper has to do is to create the appetite as well as satisfy it. That could not be a very difficult task. At any rate it could not be difficult to teach the London public to prefer full and accurate intelligence of matters they do care about to the meagre and bungling despatches they now put up with from Mr. Reuter's agency. The experiment is worth trying, and *The Pall Mall Gazette* has a good chance to try it. Its conductors have ability and some experience, though their evening journal was not as strong in its views as in other departments. Its publisher, I am told, has long had an ambition to found a great morning journal, and what he has thus far done has been mainly experimental.

THE HOME OF THE BABIES.

Scenes at the Foundling Asylum—A Beautiful Pair of Twins Left in the Basket—The Work of Fragmentary Charity.

Yesterday, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, a large number of ladies were in attendance at the Foundling Asylum on Twelfth street. The occasion was the weekly meeting held by the Ladies' Founding Aid Society.

This society was organized some time last November for the purpose of aiding the noble efforts of the Sisters of Charity in establishing the much needed Foundling Asylum of New York. Once a week the association meets in the reception rooms of the Asylum, on Twelfth street, for the purpose of distributing work for the house and devising ways and means of raising funds for the prosecution of the good cause.

By 11 o'clock yesterday morning the parlors on the first floor of the house presented a most cheering and animated appearance. Elegant forms and toilettes flitted here and there. White, jewelled hands hovered caressingly over huge baskets of baby linen and mysterious packages of various sizes and wrappings. The occasional chink of pennies into the Foundling Asylum Bank gave evidence that some desired to lay up "interest payable in heaven." But the soft crush and flutter immediately subsided upon the tinkle of

SISTER IRENE'S SILVER BELL.

The high-bred circle of queenly dames settled into their seats, the beautiful Mrs. Paul Theband taking her place as President at the round table in the back parlor.

The proceedings were in striking contrast to those at the meetings of the suffragists, lady parliamentarians, or Sorosians.

No speeches were made, but Sister Irene's sweet, tremulous voice announced that, though she gratefully acknowledged the great aid she had received from the ladies, she must appeal for further assistance. Generous as the donations were, they were but a fragment of what was needed. Though 207 children had already been left in the basket at the door, the average number daily deposited was on the increase. That the supplies of clothing and necessaries had been almost miraculous, but the demand was ever increasing. She then enumerated the articles that would be acceptable as donations, as, for instance, remnants of flannel, linen, muslin, calico, merino, or delaine; blankets and old bedclothing, comforters and quilts. She mentioned these last articles so that housekeepers could find a place of deposit for their old linen, where it could be usefully applied.

She mentioned that seven children had been left during the previous night, and requested all present to assist her in securing a suitable building in the suburbs of the city, by which the house in Twelfth street would be relieved, instead of sending the babies out to nurse, as they are now forced to do.

The work was then distributed among the ladies present, and the meeting adjourned informally. The usual visit to the nurseries followed. These were found in the exquisite order and spotless neatness that have been remarked by all who visit the house.

TWO LITTLE COLORED BABIES.

The babies were found reposing in their cribs, or taking sweet natural nourishment from the maternal bosoms of their foster-mothers, whose smiling, rosy faces beamed down upon the little adopted ones with genuine tenderness. Two little colored babies, and one little Israelite, with undoubted marks of their parentage impressed upon their tiny, wee faces, share equally the attention and care given the young Americans, Anglo-Saxons, Celts, and Germans.

The establishment is evidently as democratic and cosmopolitan as our metropolitan population could desire. All the babies are put on a level.

Among the arrivals of the night before was a pair of twins; fine, chubby little fellows only a day old. In another crib was a beautiful baby, a little girl, who arrived soon after the twins. She came in a carriage, was beautifully dressed, and bore the name of "Grace." She slept sweetly and peacefully, perhaps more so than if she had reposed on her graceless mother's bosom, and under her sensual father's eye.—*N. Y. Sun this morning.*

THE IMPERIAL HOMICIDE.

The Article which Led to the Assassination.

The following is the article published in the *Marseillaise* which led to the assassination of M. Victor Noir:—

There are singular people in the Bonaparte family whose ambition cannot be satisfied, and who, seeing themselves positively thrown into the shade, grow spiteful at never attaining power. They resemble those old maids who have never found a husband, and who bewail the lovers they never had. Let us place in this category of unfortunates Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, who permits himself to write newspaper articles in his leisure hours. He inhabits Corsica, where he wages war against the radical democracy; but he meets with more Waterloos than Austerlitz! The *Revanche*, a democratic journal of Corsica, initiated us into his defeats, and gave us a specimen of the articles of the so-called Prince. Irritated to see republican ideas invade the native soil of his family, the Prince published a long letter in a paper, threatening to rip up his adversaries. Here is a specimen of the Prince's prose:—"Whom the brave soldiers, skilful sportsmen, hardy sailors, and industrious farmers of Corsica would have put to rot in the fields if they had not been withheld."

As may be seen, the Prince does not write with a light hand. Scratch a Bonaparte and you see a wild beast appear. * * * * The nation is the judge of such conduct. What will it think when it learns that this Prince Pierre Bonaparte is the same who, in 1848, addressed a Republican proclamation to the Corsicans, in which are to be found protestations, offers, and oaths, only to be equalled by those found in the proclamations of him who is called Napoleon III, by the grace of violated oath and the *coup d' etat*? However used one may be to fluctuations, one may still find it strange that a man should have said twenty years ago, "My father was a Republican, therefore I am one by conviction, by instinct, by tradition;" and that this same man should to-day treat as traitors, whom "their parents would have flung into the sea in a sack," citizens who have remained faithful to their convictions, their instincts, their traditons.

Fortunately, the cruel experience of the past gives us, for the future, some rules by which to shape our conduct. Let the future republic beware of all who bear the name of Bonaparte, or anything that borders on princes, kings, or emperors! And let Corsica continue her valiant republican propaganda. France, her adoptive mother, pardons her for producing the Napoleons.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard—All Hands to be Discharged—Grand Ovation to British Political Offenders at San Francisco — To-day's Cable Quotations.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suspension of Work in the Navy Yards.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—It is understood that the appropriations for the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering of the Navy Department have been expended, and, being without funds, Secretary Robeson has been obliged to issue orders suspending work in the Construction and Engineering Departments of all the navy yards and naval stations after the 31st instant.

This order involves the discharge of about eleven thousand men, and it will be very embarrassing to them to be thrown out of employment, particularly in mid winter; but no other course is open to the Secretary. He is compelled, from want of funds, to order a suspension until such time as Congress makes appropriations.

One of the results of this order will be to stop preparing vessels for service that had previously been ordered to be fitted for sea as soon as possible.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Chaplain John K. Lewis has been ordered to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and Assistant Paymaster Nicholas A. Stacey to the Yantic.

The President Signs the Virginia Bill.

The President this morning approved and signed the Virginia bill, notwithstanding a delegation of disappointed office seekers, headed by Porter, of Norfolk, was on hand to bring to bear pressure for a veto of it.

Corbin Expected.

The report in circulation yesterday that A. R. Corbin was in town was untrue. He is expected here either to-day or in the late train to-night.

Prince Arthur.

Prince Arthur and suite this morning visited the navy yard, and were shown around by Admiral Porter and Secretary Robeson. After the inspection Admiral Dahlgren entertained the party at his house.

FROM THE STATE.

Meeting of Iron Producers.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Jan. 26.—At a meeting of the iron men engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in this place and its vicinity, representing an annual production of 10,000 tons, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That the public mind has been misled by Mr. Wells in regard to the profits on pig iron; that the present tariff, although ample with gold at 150, is insufficient protection as the premium declines, and at the present prices of coal, railroad freights, and labor, we must look forward to being compelled to blow out our furnaces in case of any reduction of the present duties on pig iron, old rails, and scrap iron, or a further loss by the incidental protection afforded by the premium on gold.

Resolved further, That the standing committee of this association forward at once petitions to Congress, requesting that the present duties be raised one dollar per ton on bar iron and three dollars per ton on rails, old rails, scrap boiler iron, and all other descriptions of manufactured iron, and that a direct tax be imposed of one dollar per ton on all pig, bars, rail plates, and other descriptions of iron manufactured in this country, to compensate for the loss of revenue on the importation of foreign iron.

Suicide of a Philadelphian at Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, Jan. 26.—Samuel Landaur, of Philadelphia, committed suicide this morning, at the City Hotel, in this place, by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of British Political Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The British ship Barlinger, from Australia, brings fifteen political prisoners, sent from Ireland to the British penal colonies in 1865 and 1867. Their terms of sentence to transportation vary from five years to life. They say they suffered indignities such as no other country but England offers to political offenders. As soon as the vessel reached the harbor, Mr. Smith, the Fenian Head Centre of California, was notified of the fact, and a committee was at once sent on board to escort them to the city. They were conducted to the Russ House, a first-class hotel, where rooms were prepared for their reception, and during the afternoon they were visited by large numbers of our Irish citizens and others, who gave them a warm welcome to American soil.

Murder of an Officer in Alaska.

Captain Smith was murdered at Fort Wrangle, Alaska, on the 25th of December, by a drunken Indian. The chief of the village refused to surrender the murderer, whereupon the commander of the fort shelled the village, killing two Indians. After considerable skirmishing the murderer was surrendered, tried by court martial, and hanged. Captain Smith was formerly in the Confederate naval service. He commanded at Galveston at the time of the capture of the Harriet Lane.

The Billiard Championship.

Rudolph, of Chicago, telegraphed to Deery that he would play him for the billiard championship of America in this city on the 15th of February. Deery replied asking him to postpone the game until the 25th, as it would be impossible to obtain the Mechanics' Pavilion before that date.

Death of a San Francisco Merchant.

John W. Ruggles, an old San Francisco merchant, died suddenly at Shanghai, China, December 21.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Rioting of the Erie Strikers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—It is said the rioting among the railroad strikers at Jersey City was instigated by the rum-dealers in the Seventh ward in that city, inhabited almost exclusively by Erie operatives, and the proprietors of the rum-shops, of course, lose their custom if the places are supplied by New Yorkers. The Jersey City Common Council will petition the Erie Company to reinstate the strikers.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Peabody Committee.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Mayor Banks and the Committee of City Council left to-day to attend the Peabody obsequies, several prominent citizens also going, and a committee of the Legislature.

Obituary.

William Harrison, for many years agent of the Canton Company, died yesterday in his seventy-second year.

No Burns Celebration.

The Burns Club had no celebration last night, the first omission in many years. The members are too old. The club is to be reorganized.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 26—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. American securities easier. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 86¾; 1865s, old, 86¾; 1867s, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84¾. American stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 17¾; Illinois Central, 103⅜; Great Western, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—11 A. M.—Cotton market buoyant; middling uplands, 11¾@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@12¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Tallow dull. Linseed Oil firmer.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 82c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 26.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 26—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾@92⅝. American securities quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—1 P. M.—Cotton firm. The sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales.

Pork quiet. Lard buoyant at 74s.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—United States five-twenties opened flat at 91¾@91⅝.

HAVRE, Jan. 26.—Cotton opened active and firm at 138⅜f. both on the spot and afloat.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

The Buck Mountain Coal Company vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract for the transportation of coal. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

Anna Foley vs. John and Estelle Fagin. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. The allegation on the part of the plaintiff was, that she was employed by the defendants as cook, and after conducting herself with marked propriety for ten months, she was, without the slightest cause, arrested by the defendants upon the charge of the larceny of $48. Notwithstanding that a large amount of money, far exceeding that charged to have been stolen, was found in her trunk, and proven to have been the property of the plaintiff and her sisters, the alderman committed her to answer at court; but when the matter came before the Grand Jury they ignored the bill, not even a *prima facie* case being made out. For this proceeding she brings suit for damages. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

John G. Palairet et. al. vs. William B. Small. An action to recover arrears of rent, to which the defense pleaded payment. Verdict for the defendant.

James Walsh vs. John McBride. An action to recover damages for injuries done to a building in South street by the alleged negligence of the defendant in digging a cellar, it being said that he did his work in such a careless manner as to undermine the foundation and cause the house to fall. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Bush & Leeman vs. John Derry. An action to recover the price of a horse sold to the defendant. Verdict for plaintiffs, $359·94.

The H. M. Richards Jewelry Company vs. Dundas T. Pratt and Benjamin B. Reach. An action to recover rent for a store in New York city. Verdict for plaintiffs, $2456.

J. Loyd Smith, administrator, to use, vs. Mahlon J. Gallagher. An action on a book account. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning the case of George Walsh, charged with stealing $380 from Patrick Devinney in the City Bank on Friday last, was called for trial. Yesterday the prisoner's counsel moved to quash the indictment, and after he had argued his points the Court overruled the motion. It was proposed then by the District Attorney to begin the trial immediately, but at the application of the prisoner a continuance was granted until this morning.

Devinney being put upon the stand, testified that on Friday he went into the bank in Sixth street, near Filbert, to make a deposit, and placed $380 upon the desk, awaiting the convenience of the Teller, when the prisoner, standing behind him, tapped him on the shoulder and said he had dropped a quarter of a dollar to the floor, and when he (Divinney) stooped to the floor the prisoner snatched the money from the desk and ran out. Devinney seized him by the neck and called upon Fire Marshal Blackburn, who happened to be passing up Sixth street, and who came to his assistance.

Dr. Blackburn said the prisoner protested his innocence, saying that he was an innocent man, had gone to the bank upon legitimate business, and Mr. Devinney had made a great mistake. Mr. Blackburn said if this were the case it could be readily shown on investigation by the magistrate, and his release would be speedily effected. After walking a short distance further, he asked Mr. Devinney how much he had lost? and was told about three hundred dollars; and then he offered to pay him that sum if he would let him go. But Mr. Blackburn refused to allow a compromise in the street, and so took him to the Central Station.

There he was searched and $380 in money, a gold watch, and a letter from Toronto, Canada, were found upon him. Mr. Blackburn succeeded in reading about two-thirds of this letter when the prisoner snatched it from him, and, notwithstanding the efforts made to recover it, he managed to throw it into a stove, when it was burned. However, the contents were a complaint concerning the action of one "Jake" in disposing of certain goods. This satisfied Mr. Blackburn of the fellow's character, and he accordingly put him into the lock-up. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1870.

There is increased ease in the Philadelphia Money market this morning, which is due rather to the lack of demand than to any increase in the supply. The banks and private lenders continue to struggle against the downward tendency of rates, but the large balances in safes and vaults warn lenders of the necessity of coming down to such rates as borrowers are willing to pay. On call, loans are made at 5@6 per cent., with exceptions at 4, with Government collaterals. Discounts are easy, and prime paper scarce. We quote choice names at 7@9 per cent.

Gold continues to show a firmer tendency, and advanced during the morning from 121¼ at the opening to 121⅝ about noon.

Government securities are not active, but the market is decidedly firm, and prices show a further advance.

The Stock market was exceedingly dull, and prices are without change. City sixes continue steady but quiet at 100⅝ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad sold to a limited extent at 47⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 55⅝; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53⅜; Minehill Railroad at 51½, and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 115½; 73¼ was bid for Norristown; 34¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal stocks there were trifling sales of Schuylkill at 6¼, and preferred stock at 12. 33¾ was offered for Lehigh, and 59 for Morris preferred.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares there were no sales to report, and the bids were nominal. No further transactions.

—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, for six months ending December last, amounted to $4,611,161.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3100 5-20s, 67 cp.	114¾	10 sh Cam & A R.	115¾
$3500 do. 65, cp.	114¾	1 sh Ca & A Sc.	64
$3000 City 6s, New.	100¾	52 sh Minehill R.	2d 57¾
$4000 C & A m 6s, '89	95⅜	145 sh Leh V R.	ls. 53¾
$2000 W Jer R 6s.	88¾	13 sh Sch Nav Pf.	12
$1000 N Pa 7s.	87¾	50 sh Sch Nav Stk.	6¼
$3000 Pa 1st mt.	97	100 sh Reading R.	47⅜
$2000 do.	97¼	100 do.	b30. 47¾
$2000 W Jer 7s.	94	100 sh Penna R.	56¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¼@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@116; do., 1864, 116¼@116¾; do., 1865, 115¾@115¾; do., July, 1865, 114¼@114¾; do. do., 1867, 114¾@114¾; do., 1868, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾. Cur. 6s, 110¾@111¼. Gold, 121¼.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¼@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115¾; do. 1864, 115¾@115¾; do. 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. July, 1865, 114¾@114¾; do. July, 1867, 114¾@114¾; do. July, 1868, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾. U. S. Pacific R. Cur. 6s, 111@111½. Gold, 121¼@122.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@119¼; do. 1864, 115¾@116; do. 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. 1865, new, 114¾@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@114¾; do. 1868, do., 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; U. S. 90 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121¼@121¾; Silver, 116@118.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	121¼	10·54 A. M.	121¼
10·02 "	121¼	10·58 "	121¼
10·04 "	121¼	11·04 "	121¼
10·07 "	121¼	11·35 "	121¼
10·16 "	121¼	11·49 "	121¼
10·20 "	121¼	11·55 "	121¼
10·27 "	121¼	11·56 "	121¼

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam.	38¾
Con. Stock Scrip.	95¾	Western Union Tele	34¼
do. scrip.	91¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	54¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	23	Mil. & St. Paul R com	72¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	86¾
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	84¾	Adams Express	63¼
Cle. and Pitt. R. ex d.	91	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20
Chi. and N. W. com.	73½	United States	54¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	46¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	108¾	Gold	121¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	87¾	Market steady.	

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Money easy, 5@6 per cent. on call. Gold, 121½@121¾. At the sale of one million at noon the bids aggregated over $6,500,000 at from 121·22 to 121·73. Government bonds are strong at a slight advance. Stocks are generally stronger, excepting Pacific Mail, which has fallen to 38¾. Rock Island is active at 108½@108¾. There are many rumors relative to Pacific Mail, but probably the cause of its decline is the failure of the subsidy scheme.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The money market was abundantly supplied at five per cent. as the prevailing rate on call loans with pledge of prime collaterals. Exceptions occurred at four per cent., and some of the leading dealers on Monday were accommodated as low as three per cent. In the earlier hours of business yesterday the majority of loans on stocks were at six per cent., with exceptions at seven, but after half-past 2 o'clock money was offered very freely at five per cent. to stock houses. Commercial paper was dull yesterday, with rates ranging from seven to ten per cent. for the various grades of long and short prime double name acceptances.

"Despite the departure of the steamer there was an active market in sterling, and the prime bankers advanced their rates a quarter per cent., although few, if any, transactions occurred at more than an eighth advance upon yesterday's prices. The recent low range of gold has presented the usual supply of commercial bills, and hence the gold speculators have had a sensitive market to work upon when they manipulated exchange as subsidiary to their main effort.

"The speculative movement in the Gold Room seems to be in favor of a higher premium. The clearances to-day, amounting to over forty millions, reveal heavy purchases on the part of the newly-formed clique. It seems to be a portion of the programme to work the foreign exchange market, where even a slight advance is highly favorable to an upward turn in gold. The clique seem to have bought a few thousand pounds of sterling with this view, which induced the bankers to put up their rates, to the great delight of the gold 'bulls.' The price of gold to-day ranged from 121 to 121¾, upon touching which latter figure the market became dull and inclined to heaviness. As it was the eve of the Government gold sale, and as the balance of currency in the Treasury, which is reduced to five millions, may tempt Mr. Boutwell to accept all the bids for gold to-morrow, the speculative feeling was less enthusiastic towards the close, and the market lost in buoyancy.

"Holders of gold paid from five to seven per cent. to have their balances carried. In one instance the borrower received no interest on the current collateral—the first transaction at 'flat' recorded for a good while. The Holsatia took out $1,240,000 in specie.

"The Government market was active, but without much change in prices, the difference being, however, in favor of the bullish side of transactions. The ease in money and the steadiness and strength of gold tend to stimulate speculative purchases."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.—The Flour market is quiet, but prices remain as last quoted. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers operate sparingly; sales of 9000 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·37½; extras at $4·50@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·37½@5. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is less active, but prices are well sustained; sales of 1200 bushels choice Pennsylvania red, in the elevator, at $1·25. Rye may be quoted at 98c.@1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is steady at the recent advance and the offerings are light; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 87c. for damp, and 90@91c. for prime dry afloat. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 54@56c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $30 per ton.

Whisky is dull at $1@1·02 for wood and iron-bound packages.

—A Kentucky youth was jealous of his own brother, and so killed him.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

AMERICAN REPUDIATION.

From the London Saturday Review.

The American House of Representatives lately amused itself with a debate in which all the members who spoke unanimously repudiated repudiation. As most of the speakers were Democrats, their professions perhaps imply that all parties in the United States have for the present convinced themselves that fraud practised on the public creditor will not be rewarded by popularity. The report of Mr. Wells on trade and finance proves that no nation has ever had less excuse for even discussing a policy of wanton dishonesty. The debt has already been reduced since 1865 by sixty millions sterling, of which ten millions is due to last year's surplus of income over expenditure. The population has, notwithstanding the interruption caused by the civil war, increased largely since the last census, and the proportionate burden of the debt borne by each citizen is every day becoming lighter. If peace is preserved for ten years more, the advance of prosperity will be far more rapid, and at the end of that time the republic will be the wealthiest nation in the world, and one of the most populous. Nevertheless experience has shown that in the United States a great and sudden demand for money can only be met by the contraction of loans. All the capital in the States is employed in profitable investments, and it is far easier to divert it to the public service by the offer of a high rate of interest than to raise an extraordinary revenue by taxation. The repudiation of the whole or of any portion of the debt would deprive the Government of the power of borrowing; and the unprincipled advocacy of such a policy at this moment entails on the taxpayer a penalty of several millions yearly in the form of an excessive rate of interest. A capitalist who lends money to a Government takes into consideration both the intrinsic value of the property which is mortgaged as security for his claim, and the validity of the instrument by which his charge is created or acknowledged. The United States can offer to lenders an estate worth many times the amount of the debt; but, as the Government cannot be compelled to pay either principal or interest, its credit depends on the general belief in its integrity and honor. The skepticism which is unfortunately measured by the price of American bonds in the money market will probably not be justified by the result, but it may be doubted whether the adoption by Congress of General Garfield's resolution will greatly raise the price of American securities. Ignorant Europeans will not fail to ask why it is necessary again and again to affirm a proposition which in other representative assemblies is taken for granted. Astute critics will further object that General Garfield's protest against repudiation is less definite than General Schenck's previous resolution to the effect that the debt should be paid in gold; and those who are curious enough to read the debate which preceded the vote will find that it suggests additional ground of suspicion.

If the Pope, with or without the assent of the council, were formally to condemn the doctrines which are indirectly affirmed in the famous Syllabus, both adherents and opponents would reasonably assume that a paradoxical self-contradiction might be explained by some ambiguity of language. American politicians are neither as pertinacious as the Pope nor as infallible; yet it is strange that doctrines which were loudly proclaimed only a year and a half ago should now be rejected with competitive vehemence by their former advocates. The Democratic orators carefully abstain from any confession of error, and probably they would deny that they had undergone any process of conversion. If they were accused of inconsistency, they might reply that they had never literally defended the repudiation of the national debt; and if popular opinion were once more to recommend their former policy, they would have as little difficulty in explaining away General Garfield's resolution. At the Presidential election of 1868, although the Democratic candidate was not himself a repudiator, a large majority of the party, under the lead of Mr. Pendleton, had adopted the policy of paying off the greenbacks, not in specie, but in paper. The calculation on which the managers of the election relied was sufficiently intelligible. It was well known that of the native public creditors a great majority resided in the Eastern States, and it was in the hope of securing their votes that Mr. Horatio Seymour, of New York, was selected as the Democratic nominee. At the same time it was believed that the taxpayers of the Western States would vote with the party which had systematically opposed the payment of the bonds according to the spirit of the contract. That the policy of the Democratic leaders is unchanged was recently proved by the selection of Mr. Pendleton as candidate for the office of Governor in the important State of Ohio. Mr. Hoffman, Governor of New York, who may probably be the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency, naturally objects to repudiation. The supposed popularity of repudiation was illustrated by the conduct of the last Congress, and by the audacious advocacy of fraud by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and by Mr. Butler. The outgoing President, who has since failed by a single vote to obtain the post of Senator for Tennessee, proposed in his last message to Congress, not that paper should be substituted for gold, but that the property of the public creditor should be confiscated as soon as he had received in the form of intereft a sum equal to the principal which he had advanced. Americans may contend that Mr. Andrew Johnson had no power to represent the general opinion of the community; but his policy had never been condemned by the Democratic party, and he had been elected by a great majority to the Vice-Presidency, with a contingent right of succession to the highest office in the republic. The recommendations of his Message were but a cynical caricature of the policy of Mr. Butler, and of a recent vote of the House of Representatives. It had been resolved by a large majority that the interest of the debt should be subjected to a special tax of ten per cent., or, in other words, that it should be reduced in the same proportion. The proposer of the motion, who also openly advocated the payment of the greenbacks in paper, was shortly afterwards returned to the new Congress by one of the most Republican districts in Massachusetts; and about the same time the chairman of the Committee of Finance of the Senate recommended a reduction of interest from six to five per cent.

The apparently repentant Democrats of the present Congress are probably only playing upon words. When a Republican member asked the pertinent question whether the opposite party still agreed with Mr. Pendleton, he was told that a difference of opinion on the mode of paying the debt had nothing to do with repudiation. It is true that Mr. Andrew Johnson enjoys the distinction of being the only prominent politician who has at any time openly proposed a scheme of barefaced robbery. Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Butler only proposed to redeem a promise to pay by substituting, on the expiration of the term, a similar obligation. It happened that the five-twenty bonds, which form a large portion of the debt, bore on their face an undertaking to pay the interest in gold, neither debtor nor creditor having at that time imagined any doubt as to the full discharge of the principal. Pettifogging apologists of dishonesty, notwithstanding the notorious fact that the agents of the Government had announced that the bonds would be paid in gold, attempted to deduce from the express provision for the payment of interest an implied waiver on the part of the creditor of his right to receive his principal in specie. Up to the present time neither the Democrats, nor the Republican section which agrees with Mr. Butler, have publicly disclaimed their dishonest interpretation; and if the Western States are really hostile to the payment of the debt, any resolution which Congress may have passed will be easily evaded. After the census of the present year, the electoral power of the Atlantic States will be largely diminished, and the bondholders of New York, of Pennsylvania, and of New England will become more than ever dependent on the good faith or good will of distant taxpayers. It must be remembered that nearly every Northern State took advantage, during the war, of the depreciation of the paper currency to perpetrate, at the expense of its creditors, the very fraud which is now ostensibly denounced. The debts which had been incurred in gold were discharged by the payment of less than half the value in the paper which had for another purpose become a lawful tender. When the same constituencies in their Federal character return members who make eloquent speeches against repudiation, it is not surprising that capitalists should interpret their pledges by their practice. At present the balance of probability is in favor of a full discharge of the debt, because the performance of the duty will be not only easy but profitable. The publicity of Federal transactions affords an additional security against acts of dishonesty which the separate States may commit without provoking external criticism. An element of uncertainty is introduced into the calculation by the national habit of referring to the will of the people as the ultimate standard of right and wrong. Not long since, competent judges of popularity thought that the will of the people would sanction a scandalous fraud. If their calculation had been right, political leaders would almost with one accord have obeyed the dictation of the multitude.

PARTISAN JOURNALISM—THE LATE MR. PRENTICE.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is not much that we have to say of the late Mr. Prentice. He was not an old man when he died, but he had been an editor since the time of the younger Adams. His working days numbered forty-five years. It is said that his latter years were clouded by misfortune. How gently his death falls upon the country; how soon he is forgotten! Yet the time was when the contemplation of the death of Prentice would have been like the going out of some particular star. This man filled a great place in the journalism of his day, and had a vast influence in American politics. Probably no man has made so deep an impression on the Southwest as the editor of the Louisville *Journal*.

What was the nature of that influence? Mr. Prentice was not merely a man of peculiar and rare gifts; he was a partisan. He held great personal and political power because he surrendered his influence as an editor. He joined the Whig party and remained its staunch and loyal supporter. He was among the followers of Henry Clay, and was in journalism very much what Henry Clay was in statesmanship. In the character of the two men there were many elements in common—an *insouciance*, an *elan*, a fire and aggressiveness which was attractive in those easy, rough, generous Western countries. There is much extravagance in such characters. How many bitter, cruel words this dead man has written, and yet it was his nature to write such things without malice, or deep-grounded anger. Such men took their cue from the times. They became editors just as other men become actors. And if it were set down for them to denounce Whig or Democrat, they did it just as Mr. Booth declaims against honor in "Iago," and in favor of murder in "Macbeth."

We can more correctly define the position of a man like Mr. Prentice by calling him a partisan chief. He fought under Clay just as Colonel Mosby did under General Lee, and did much the same service. While the great statesman remained aloof in the dignity of a sacred individuality—never forgetting social grace and courtesy and the amenities of Senatorial and political life—the humbler and less scrupulous writer was busy with defamation, misrepresentation, satire, and invective. This was the editor's function in those days. Every great man had his editor, very much as the old-fashioned English country squire had his clergyman to say grace, drink a glass of ale, and leave the table before the custards came. The editor was a retainer. He was the Gregory or Balthazar of the far-removed political Montague, and did the biting of the thumbs. He had little voice in greater concerns. The honors, and dignities, and emoluments of political victories were never shared with him. An occasional clerkship or local dignity was his abundant reward.

Mr. Prentice did this office in the West, and in his day he was the most powerful and most brilliant of our partisan editors. But in later years the press has grown beyond such partisanship, and with its growth the influence of Mr. Prentice and men of his class has declined. The true journal is no longer a personal organ. Personal journalism has a limited mission. When a man considers that because he is the editor of a powerful newspaper he must, of necessity, make it the echo of his anger, his hopes, his ambitions, and his disappointments, his influence is feeble and purposeless. An editor is to his paper what the Governor is to the Commonwealth. He is its minister, not its master, and must govern it with wisdom and prudent consideration for the rights of others, remembering that there are always higher and nobler aims than any individual whim or prejudice. We see in England, and the time has come when we are beginning to see in America, that there can be no powerful and respected journalism that is not impersonal, and that no editor can fully do his work unless he is independent, untrammeled, and above all party influences. The editor sees that his mission is infinitely superior to that of any other profession, and instead of being the squire or adjutant of political leaders like Clay, it is his privilege to compel even from them respect and obedience.

Mr. Prentice was the last remaining partisan editor of the West. Mr. Greeley is, perhaps, the only one of any prominence in the East; and experience has so tamed and chastened our Eastern colleague that he is more in sympathy with the progress of modern journalism. Men die; the press lives; and the editor should so serve his press that, whether his mere body lives or dies, his newspaper will remain after him and continue to grow with increasing power. A well-established newspaper becomes an integral part of modern civilization. No influence seems to affect it; and when the editor drags it down to the level of his own personality, to share in his bodily griefs and joys and misfortunes, he makes a grievous error. This journalists are beginning to see. We have outlived the old times of clamor, and defamation, and brilliant personal invective. The death of Mr. Prentice marks a dividing line. He did his work well. We could have wished his work had belonged to the new dispensation, but it was something he had to do, and it is giving him the highest praise to say that he did it with enthusiasm and courage as a man who believed in it, and labored to the end. Sincere work well done is the beauty and fullness of life, and may this be said of all of us as we say it now of the brilliant, bitter, aggressive champion who has passed to his rest.

ABOLITION OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The celebrated Mr. Sampson Brass, upon pretending to discover the iniquity of a servant, exclaimed, with an excess of skepticism:—"And this is the world that turns upon its own axis, and has lunar influences, and revolutions round heavenly bodies, and various games of that sort!" But here comes a certain Dr. P. E. Trastour de Varano, late of New Orleans, who has published, or is about to publish, a work in which he has or will "play at bowls with the sun and moon," demolish the Copernican system, repeal the laws of Kepler, and prove the pippin of Sir Isaac Newton to have been as false as Dead Sea fruit or the apple of Eve. We mourn the pippin, because the story of Sir Isaac knocked on the head by it was one of the solaces of our infancy; but inasmuch as Dr. de Varano proposes to confute all astronomical learning, and even announces that the sun at some future day "will rise in the West and set in the East," it is hardly worth while to be too sorry over any particular part of human learning. For the doctor brings the whole heavens and the whole earth to a right about face; informs us that "the stars have a general movement that carries them from West to East," and that before long "Easter will come in the middle of spring," to which, theologically, we have no objection, so it does not cease to come at all. Now it is that we begin to thank our fortune that we are not scientific; that we have not spent the days of our life in figuring and our nights in looking through telescopes. Still, to think that "the sun is not placed in the centre of the planetary universe!" To think that we "do *not* annually revolve around that luminary!" That we have been under a delusion respecting our own "orbit," which is "not a circle." We are bewildered! We are intellectually bedevilled! We have believed in the almanac, but the almanac is all wrong! This, however, we are proud to say, does not affect the election returns in the *Tribune Almanac* (just published); for, except so far as the "Democratic" vote may be influenced by the moon, these do not depend upon the state of astronomical science.

We have very little heavenly learning, and trustfully confess that we are not in a position to confute the teachings of Dr. de Varano. Indeed, we rather admire and enjoy them. This being an era of change, why should we not change all that! We have always thought the conduct of the sun to be extremely whimsical and reprehensible. We have always felt that if he was "the centre of the system"—the head centre, if we may be allowed the expression—that there were times and seasons when he deserved to be impeached and removed from office. When he was wanted for turnips he came out for grass, and when he was wanted for fruit he vailed his shining head in a cloud. There are thousands of our readers who have felt that "weather" (so called) was a snare and a delusion; that the (so called) "succession of the seasons" was a dreadful mistake; and this opinion they have mostly entertained when shivering through June or perspiring through December. They will appreciate the discovery of our learned doctor, that "climate is subject to extreme "vicissitudes"—and confoundedly disagreeable vicissitudes some of them are! It is a sort of comfort to know that hereafter "we need not expect any specific weather;" and this will be a special satisfaction to those learned persons who prophesy concerning the same, inasmuch as they can now give the reins to their imagination, and prophesy whatever they please.

But, after all, we are thinking of that particular morning when the sun, having completed his arrangements for doing so, will astonish mankind by coming up where he went down the previous evening, and will rise in the west! We shall not be here to see it, nor will Dr. de Varano; but we can imagine the frighted population of the world running about in consternation, and whispering with pale lips, "The Doctor was right!" For a time, on earth and in heaven, the confusion will be extreme. Persons having letters to write will know not how to date them, and persons having notes to pay, in the general transmogrification of everything, will suffer them to go to protest. Cocks will fall dead with wonder from their perches, and cooks will be in a quandary between supper and breakfast; the polite will vary between "Good morning!" and "Good evening!" and those who are of regular habits, and have taken their shower-baths at sunrise for years, will glance dubiously at the accustomed string and shiver woefully on the brink. We have to announce, however, that the usual morning edition of the *Tribune* will be printed under any circumstances; and that when the sun rises we shall come out, whether he rise at 12 o'clock in the day-time or at 12 o'clock in the night. Upon this point we shall make no concession.

Meanwhile, at this momentous season, when the great physical revolution is consummated, and the disappointed and dismayed ghost of Copernicus is losing its way among the disarranged stars, we can fancy the most frightful disorders everywhere prevailing throughout the universe. Mars and Venus encounter each other, the fiery face to the fair one, and laugh at memories of the old merriment. Mercury will make an excuse that he has a message, and start at once for Herschel. The great Jupiter will hold a Congress of his Moons to consider the state of the planetary republic. The fixed stars will find themselves unfixed with a wrench. The Milky Way will become turbid with horror. There will be a dreadful chattering among the asteroids, and the lost pleiades will suddenly make their appearance. As for the state of affairs upon the earth, it will beggar description. The howls in the observatories alone will fill the whole earth with one universal wail. The most devout astronomers will go mad, make wild assaults upon their most expensive instruments, or precipitate themselves from their tallest look-outs. Preachers of the Day of Judgment will hold forth upon the corners; Government securities will go down like lead; the President will issue a proclamation advising a general fast, and then fall upon his own sword, if he happen to have one. Even women's conventions will adjourn *sine die*, and well they may, since to talk of any particular *day* under such circumstances would be a point of folly beyond any yet reached by those assemblies.

If we have written of these dire events in a style some what dishevelled, it has been out of no disrespect for Dr. de Verano; but because we have been thinking all along what would happen to ourselves upon that momentous day, or night, or twilight, or whatever it will be. We (personally) shall not be here when the sun rises in the west, but (unless the Doctor means to abolish the future state) we shall be somewhere. And wherever we may be, we shall certainly be affected by this troubling of the universe. But we will not lugubriously anticipate. Sufficient for the day—if we may use the word—is the evil thereof. While the Copernican system lasts, it is good enough foa us.

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It will be seen from Monday's proceedings in Congress that the House, after a straggling, though somewhat lively discussion, receded from its bill for the unconditional readmission of Virginia into Congress, and—yeas 136, nays 57—adopted the amendments of the Senate binding the State Legislature to the terms of the fourteenth amendment and some other conditions. The bill, as it passed the House some days ago, provided that as the State of Virginia had fully complied with the terms of reconstruction laid down by Congress, she was entitled to representation therein. On the test vote this proposition of Mr. Bingham, by a close fit, was carried, by the Democratic balance of power, between the Butler, or radical, and the Bingham, or conservative, Republicans—the Democrats voting with the latter *en masse*. This point having been gained, a good many radicals, on the question of the passage of the bill, wheeled to the right about, and so it passed by an overwhelming majority.

But the orthodox Republicans in the Senate did not like that Democratic balance of power and Bingham's snap judgment in the absence of Butler, and so they restored the bill substantially to the shape in which it had been rejected by the House. In this shape, being first referred to the Reconstruction Committee, it was reported back to the House, with the recommendation that it be adopted. All this was equivalent to a party caucus on the subject, and this recommendation thus became a test of party fidelity. The misfortunes of Raymond and others in the House in undertaking an independent course, and of the "unlucky seven" in the Senate on Johnson's impeachment, perhaps, on this application of the party whip, were regarded as warnings against bolting too fearful to be defied; and so Bingham and his followers wheeled back into line. Bingham had hinged his unconditional bill upon the President's suggestion in his annual message; but he has no doubt found out that General Grant does not care to take upon himself the responsibilities of Congress. His policy is not the policy of Johnson. He has no notion of a collision with Congress when he can get all that he wants without it. He has the inside track for the succession and is not disposed to quarrel.

But Virginia, though under the conditions of the Senate bill, is restored to a voice in Congress. The bill, as we have said, passed—yeas, 136; nays, 57—a strictly party division of the House. Butler and Sumner are thus masters of the field, while Trumbull is still under the shadow of the "unlucky seven," and Bingham occupies a back seat in the councils of the faithful. Our squabbling politicians, since the initial twenty thousand dollar proclamation of Andy Johnson, have led the late "Confederate States" through a rough course of treatment; but now that the case of Virginia is settled; now with the reconstruction of Georgia in the hands of General Terry, who is said to be a first-rate lawyer; now that Mississippi has proved her loyalty in the election of a Republican of African descent to the United States Senate; now that General Reynolds has reported the results of the reconstruction election in Texas as satisfactory, Governor and Legislature; now that the fifteenth amendment lacks only the vote of Georgia or Texas to be proclaimed part of the national constitution, may we not hope that we are near the end of this reconstruction business, and that the day is at hand when there will be no more intermeddling by military commanders nor by Congress in the local affairs of Georgia, Virginia, or Texas than in the local concerns of New York, New Jersey, or California?

With the proclamation of the fifteenth amendment, if not before such proclamation, a bill should be passed by Congress removing all the disabilities on account of the rebellion imposed by the fourteenth amendment, and in the manner provided for in his amendment. Thus the great ultimatum of reconstruction, "universal suffrage and universal amnesty," will be an accomplished fact. With universal suffrage secured to the negro, all parties will cultivate him, and if not too much elated by his good fortune, even "the poor white trash" wil cease to persecute him. With universal amnesty to all concerned in the late Rebellion, the bitterness which has so much prevailed in the South between the disfranchised native whites on the one hand, and the enfranchised blacks and noisy "carpet-baggers" on the other hand, will speedily disappear, and the Southern States, "like giants refreshed with new wine," will enter upon a new career of prosperity never dreamed of by the projectors of an independent slave-holding confederacy.

We have said universal suffrage, but the women are still excluded. Woman suffrage, however, will serve as a convenient subject for agitation by our political reformers until something else shall turn up. Having disposed of the "almighty nigger," the women of the United States, regardless of color, from blondes to blacks, surely may claim equal rights. But with the completion of Southern reconstruction on the basis of negro suffrage, a universal amnesty is the next thing in order.

STATE PRISONS AS FREE PUBLIC SUPPLY STORES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The very atmosphere of a large prison seems to attract fraud. One of the most serious difficulties in the management of an extensive establishment for the confinement of convicted criminals is to guard against the corruption of the officials in whose charge it is placed. The law, in probably all the States, throws every check which has been thought needful about the offices of authority upon which rests the greatest responsibility in the case; but to-day, notwithstanding all the restrictions which legislators can provide, it is probable that there are very few large penal institutions in the whole land where official corruption does not exist.

The latest example of this is the Missouri State Penitentiary; and not long ago an investigation into the condition of the Indiana State Prison revealed the existence of outrageous abuses there, comprising both frauds and bad treatment of the inmates. In Missouri, however, the evil is in the form of plundering the State; and, immoral as it is, it lacks the element of inhumanity which the Indiana disclosures have brought to light.

The Missouri Penitentiary is at Jefferson City, the capital of the State. Connected with the prison is a storehouse of supplies for the consumption of the convicts. Here are kept large quantities of family groceries, wood, coal-oil, flour, and horse feed; and large supplies of fresh beef for the prison are received here daily. The legal regulations forbid the officers of the Penitentiary from obtaining any of their supplies from this source. The investigations of the State Commission, however, clearly show that during 1868 not only the warden, the deputy warden, the commissary, and the factor of the prison obtained their family supplies from the prison, but so also did the Governor of the State; and there is no evidence that these supplies were ever weighed or measured, or that they were ever paid for. They comprised beef, hay, corn, chops, coal-oil, fuel, sugar, coffee, and molasses; all taken from the prison storehouse.

But this is not the worst. The notorious express robber, Reno, was in 1868 imprisoned in this Penitentiary. A plan was arranged—not alone by the keepers, who form in all large prisons the worst paid and most unreliable class of officers, but among the deputy wardens as well—to effect the release of this scoundrel. He was to pay $3000 to secure his escape; and the villainous officials proposed to put him in a barrel under some pork chops, and thus get him carried outside the prison walls; and there, having obtained the money, they had arranged that he should be either recaptured or killed. The evidence does not show why the plan was not carried out.

Of course, men such as these did not scruple to cheat the State in other ways than merely by directly stealing its property. Convicts, who appeared on the prison rolls as invalids and unfit to work, were taken out to farms belonging to the officers, where they assisted in the cultivation of large crops—such as one of thirty thousand cabbages; it being said to be "beneficial to the health of the convicts to take them out sometimes." The crops thus raised were afterwards sold to the State for the use of the Penitentiary. In a somewhat similar way convict labor appears to have been employed on a contract to pave the streets of Jeffersen, the contractor paying nothing to the State for the laborers, but demanding from the city payment for the performance of the work.

In how many other States is the condition of the larger prisons similar to that here portrayed?

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Pyle, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and AOTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No 907 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 12§

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	25,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·29
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, K. R. Worne.
Organized April, 1868. 975 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms. Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 18§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1§7§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,250,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $30,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Keesler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 29§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 5 20§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365·15
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John B. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary 2 4§

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—William Hill, thirty-seven years old, residing at No. 523 Vine street, fell down stairs yesterday and broke one of his legs.

—United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., of this city, has been confirmed by the Senate of New Jersey as Commissioner af Deeds for that State.

—Edward Quinn, forty-seven years old, residing at Fifth and Alaska streets, had a leg broken yesterday by a bale of cotton falling on it yesterday, at Walnut street wharf. Both the sufferers were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—A meeting of journeymen carpenters was held last evening in Henry's Hall, Ridge avenue, below Broad street, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Carpenters' Protective Union. The attendance was large. David Heiser acted as President, and John Thomas as Secretary.

—The Commercial Exchange Association has elected the following officers:—President, Nathan Brooke; Vice-President, William Brice; Secretary, Washington J. Jackson; Treasurer, Theodore Wilson; Directors, Edward Siter, F. C. Hill, L. D. Baugh, William Massey, J. Edward Addicks, A. J. Andrews, Samuel Hartranft, Josiah Bryan.

—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania Knights of Pythias assembled yesterday at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. A large number of delegates were present from all parts of the State, and the greater portion of the session during the day was occupied in receiving reports and initiating new representatives. In the evening an election was held for grand officers, and the following were elected:—Grand Chancellor, Philip Lowry, Jr.; Grand Banker, William T. Rose; Grand Recording Scribe, William Blancbois.

—Last evening a meeting of the heirs of the Anneke Jans-Bogardus estate was held at the hall No. 725 Race street, at which a report was received from the Committee of Twenty, to the effect that Judge Harris, of Albany, N. Y., had been engaged in the case, and his opinion was that the property held by Trinity Church belongs equitably to the heirs of Anneke Jans. The committee feel that one year more will see the controversy at an end, and the vast property in the hands of the heirs.

—The quarterly session of the Grand Section of Pennsylvania Cadets of Temperance was held last evening in the hall, northwest corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, G. W. P. William Davis in the chair. Mr. B. F. Dennison, Grand Secretary, presented his report, which shows the Order to be in a flourishing condition. Charters have been granted to organize three new Sections since October. An application for a new Section, to be located in the lower portion of the city, was read and granted. Messrs. William Davis and John W. Carson were elected delegates to represent the Grand Section in the Harrisburg Convention.

—In accordance with the resolution passed at the temperance meeting held at the Assembly Buildings on Monday night, in which Mr. Charles Heritage, the president, was empowered to appoint a committee to make arrangements for a meeting to be held on the 22d of February, in compliance with the call issued by the Congressional Temperance Society at Washington, that gentleman has named the following citizens as the committee:—Rev. Charles Cook, D. D.; T. G. Sheppard, Hon. E. M. Paxson, T. S. Arthur, T. M. Coleman, William S. Ringgold, Peter B. Simmons, J. C. Garrigues, Daniel Steinmetz, George F. Turner, William A. Drown, J. R. Sypher, H. P. M. Birkenbine.

—The committee to try the contested election cases of Coxe vs. Hodgdon re-assembled yesterday afternoon in Select Council Chamber. Mr. Russell, clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, produced papers, showing the hourly return in the ward to have been as follows:—

Divisions.	*Coxe.*	*Hodgdon.*
First	327	243
Second	146	168
Third	149	180
Fourth	227	230
Fifth	129	83
Sixth	183	232
	1161	1136

From the Seventh division there was no hourly return filed. The only papers of this division in the office were the list of voters, the oath of the officers, and the tally list. The latter showed 240 tallies for Mr. Hodgdon and 198 for Mr. Coxe, which, if added, would make the vote stand:—Hodgdon, 1376; Coxe 1359.

The tally list of the First division gave Mr. Coxe one vote more than the hourly return; in the Second division hourly return there was an alteration in this vote of from 15 to 14, and in the Third division an alteration from 23 to 21. Mr. Hodgdon's vote in the Sixth division was altered on the hourly return from 22 to 24; the tally list showed 24 for him.

Subpœnas were then issued and made returnable on Friday next at 3 o'clock. The committee then adjourned.

—A meeting of petroleum refiners and dealers opposed to the passage of the "oil" bill now before the Legislature was held at No. 132 South Second street, yesterday. The Chair appointed a committee to draft a memorial to be submitted to the Legislature.

—The Coroner yesterday commenced an investigation into the killing of Dennis Corkrey, when Timothy Sullivan, Timothy O'Leary, George Miller, James Collins, John Fitzpatrick, and other witnesses were examined. The inquest was postponed owing to the absence of certain parties. The prisoner was present, and his manner was quiet and subdued.

—The annual meeting of the Drug Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, and the following officers were elected:—President, Robert Shoemaker; Vice-President, William Gulager; Secretary, Harrison Smith; Treasurer, H. S. Ziegler; Directors, R. Shoemaker, William Gulager, A. H. Jones, H. B. Rosengarten, D. C. Landis, A. C. Ferguson, E. H. Hance, Theodore A. Royal, William M. Wilson, and Henry Rittenhouse.

—The semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge, United Order of the Sacred Temple of Liberty, was held yesterday at the hall, Franklin and Poplar streets. Reports were received from the various Lodges, showing the Order to be in a flourishing state, and a membership of about 500. There are 13 Lodges embraced in the Order in this city, and 90 past officers. Since last semi-annual meeting charters were granted to three new Lodges. There were 300 initiations of new members and 20 deaths. The treasurer reported the amount received by initiation of new members at $300; paid for benefits, $960; balance in the treasurer's hands, $3000.

—Yesterday was the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of Robert Burns, the immortal bard—an occasion ever dear to every son of Scotia. The preparations for its observance by the Burns Association of Philadelphia were such as to enable all its members to enjoy themselves with the characteristic pleasure ever marking this organization in an eminent degree, and the result was an unusually large "gathering of the clans" at the Wetherill House in the evening to partake of the annual banquet.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121½.

—A drought is apprehended in South California.

—The Peabody funeral fleet arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday.

—Yesterday the internal revenue receipts amounted to $643,981.

—The Missouri Legislature want the Branch Mint at New Orleans removed to St. Louis.

—The weather has been so warm in Richmond, Va., lately, that the trees are leafing.

—Yesterday the Committee of Ways and Means agreed to a proposition to admit all coal free of duty.

—A riot occurred in Jersey City yesterday between the Erie strikers and the hands taken on in their places.

—The Park supplement bill was discussed in the Legislature yesterday, the bone of contention being the clause authorizing the Commissioners to appoint their own solicitor, which had been stricken out by the committee. Ultimately the clause was reinserted and the bill passed.

—Another proposal for the publication of the procedings of the State Legislature was defeated in the Senate yesterday, whereupon resolutions for the discharge of all the officers of both houses, except the clerks, also the pasters and folders, were offered, affording members an opportunity of indulging in a few personalities. The resolutions were lost by a *viva voce* vote.

—Further testimony was taken yesterday in relation to the gold conspiracy of September last. Mr. Corbin did not appear. The committee, being informed that he was in the city, sent in search of him, but he could not be found. Measures will be taken to compel his attendance. General Butterfield and Mr. Chapin are both summoned as witnesses.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Creuzot strike is at an end.

—The new Bishop of Oxford was consecrated yesterday in Westminster Abbey.

—The miners of Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales have struck for the reduction of a working day to eight hours.

—Duke Montpensier has not been elected to the Spanish Cortes from Oviedo, and in all probability will be defeated by his opponent.

—A workmen's meeting to promote a closer union of England and her colonies is to be held in London, at which many distinguished men will speak.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·16 MOON RISES..... 2·31
SUN SETS..... 5·10 HIGH WATER..... 9·14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Jan.	1
Santiago de Cuba	Havre	New York	Jan.	6
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	11
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	12
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan.	13
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Jan.	14
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan.	15
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Jan.	15
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Boston	Jan.	15
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Jan.	15

FOR EUROPE.

Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	26
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	26
Marathon	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	27
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	29
Bellona	New York	London	Jan.	29
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan.	29
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	29
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	2
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	2
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	3
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	5
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	5
Etna	New York	Liverpool via Halifax	Feb.	8
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana via Nassau	Jan.	27
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan.	29
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Jan.	29
Mississippi	New York	New Orleans	Jan.	29
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Feb.	1
Crescent City	New York	New Orleans	Feb.	5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Alfred, Bent, Savannah, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig George E. Dale, Pierce, Barbados, Knight & Sons.
Schr James M. Flanagan, Shaw, Trinidad de Cuba, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Co. Passengers—Messrs. John Neilson, C. Whitehead, J. D. Applegate, R. Cameron, J. Schirley, C. D. Wood, Jose Penez, F. Tavistock, D. Quinn.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr Addie Murchie, Murchie, 12 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada—vessel to Lennox & Burgess. 22d inst., off Hatteras, spoke brig St. Pierre, from Cienfuegos for New York. In the Bay, saw bark Diana, from Havre, coming up. In one day (14th inst.), the A. sailed 270 miles.

Schr N. W. McGee, King, 13 days from Portland, with pickets to T. P. Galvin & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Marianna I, from Lisbon.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Colburn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 22d inst.

Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 24th instant.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, 16 days from Mobile, at New York 24th inst.

Schr S. C. Tyler, Steelman, at Baltimore 24th inst. from Boston.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 22d inst.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Jackaway, hence, at Salem 23d instant.

Schr Brandywine, Corson, hence, at Providence 23d inst.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, sailed from Portland 22d inst. for Baltimore.

Schr Virginia, Bearse, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, at Baltimore 24th inst. from Boston.

Schrs Theodore Dean, Babart, hence for Fall River, and Lizzie Maul, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 24th inst.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, from New York, at Baltimore 24th inst.

Schr Othello, Eldridge, hence, at Boston 23d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at the Department of State and communicated to the Treasury Department, that the Turkish Government has established a floating light at the entrance of the Black Sea from the Bosphorus, combined with a system of special signals on the neighboring coasts, and a complete life-saving service for the purpose of preventing maritime disasters. The Turkish Government has decreed that a special tax of fifteen paras per ton be levied on all vessels which pass through the straits into the Black Sea, for the purpose of covering the expenses incurred, and to meet those which may be needed hereafter.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 4, dated February 1, 1869, respecting the temporary discontinuance of the Lucretia Point Light, Cuba—

Information has been received that the light is now re-exhibited.

The Spanish Government has given notice that the late gales having damaged the Lighthouse on the Horwiga Grande Islet, Mediterranean, the light exhibited therefrom will be discontinued during the repairs.

The Greek Government has given notice that the light at St Savior's, Missolonghi, Greece, has been temporarily discontinued for repairs.

By order. W. B SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 29th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 1t*7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.

1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, JR., Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SINCERBERD, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOS. F. MARCER,
1223 City Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE *best in the world*—does not contain lead—no vitriol poisons to paralyze the system or produce death. *It is perfectly harmless*—reliable—*instantaneous*. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye *has thirty years' reputation* to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, N. Y. 4 27 mwf5

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3S

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only* one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26S

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
85 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

6 23 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS,

JUST RECEIVED.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 23S

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 545 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cars, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
42 6t JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 200 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery
Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

PHILADELPHIA WATCH COMPANY,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1868

Since we first offered to the trade our improved style of PATENTED WATCHES, they have been rapidly winning fame, being made by a new combined process of intelligent labor and American machinery, and for which we urgently solicit a fair trial, as we warrant them the best in the market.

No. 714 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND FLOOR. 26 2t

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOOD

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

HOWARD WATCHES.

THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY

ALEXANDER R. HARPER,

Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.

No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
2 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
2 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, 41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 1 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agents,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
12 7 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17 No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
14 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

M... CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
O... A, Captain E. Van Sice.
R... Captain M. B. Greene.

For fr... passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GU

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1870.

STOPPAGE OF WORK AT THE NAVY YARDS.

By a special despatch from Washington, printed in another column, it will be seen that the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order for the discharge of the workmen in all the navy yards of the country employed by the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. These bureaus employ a very large majority of the men in the yards, and the effect of the order, which will go into effect after the 31st inst., will be to throw about eleven thousand persons out of employment, in the middle of winter and without warning. The Secretary's reason for this action is certainly satisfactory so far as it goes, although it shows that there is a screw loose somewhere. The appropriations for the bureaus named have been exhausted, and having no money to pay its workmen, the Navy Department had no alternative but to discharge them. It is impossible to estimate the suffering that will be caused by this order. These eleven thousand workmen represent besides themselves very many women and children who are dependent upon their labors for a subsistence, and for this immense number of persons to be deprived of their means of living in the middle of the winter, and when trade of every kind is dull and employment is hard to obtain, is a most distressing circumstance, which certainly demands prompt action on the part of Congress.

The question in which the public are interested is, Who is responsible for the discharge of these men at this time? The expenditure of the public money by the Navy Department has been sharply criticized in more than one quarter lately; and ex-Secretary Welles, in his letter to Secretary Robeson which we published a short time ago, charged in very explicit terms that many of the boasted improvements of the present administration have been made by an extravagant use of the public funds such as he never dared to attempt. It has been said that the Secretary will not reply to the charges of Mr. Welles. Can he reply to them? If the stoppage of work at the navy yards is owing to a want of foresight and a proper economy of the means at the disposal of the department, Congress and the public have a right to know all the circumstances of the case, and we hope that measures will be taken to investigate the matter thoroughly, in order to fasten the responsibility on the proper parties. Any reader of Mr. Welles' letter will easily perceive that its criticiims are directed not so much at the Secretary, as at his chief adviser, who, in the popular estimation at least, is to blame for all the bad management that has made the Navy Department so unpopular of late; and it certainly seems as if Vice-Admiral Porter had done mischief enough for any one man, and that it was high time he was relieved from his position of prompter to the Secretary.

With regard to the workmen Congress certainly ought do something immediately to relieve them from the impending calamity, and to prevent such a number of persons from being thrown on the cold charity of the world at this inclement season of the year. If it is imperatively necessary that all or any of the men should be discharged, there should be longer notice given, so that they may have time to look about them and secure other employment if any is to be had.

FALSIFYING THE RECORD.

The Hon. Jackdaw Dawes, of Massachusetts, has taken naturally to the expression, "the other end of the avenue," in much the same spirit that it was used by the late Thaddeus Stevens when Andrew Johnson was "the man at the other end of the avenue," instead of Ulysses S. Grant. The New York *World* has also fallen into the habit of republishing Dawes' speeches as they appear in full in the *Congressional Globe*. These two circumstances show how successful has been the Massachusetts champion of economy in exposing to the public view the inside of his coat. But this point is immaterial at present. The *World*, in giving the full text of Dawes' speech to the public, "as revised by himself for publication in the *Congressional Globe*," does not fail to observe, editorially, "that in the revision some of the pungent passages which were evoked by interruptions are *materially toned down*, while the statistical portions are fuller than those of the speech as originally delivered." In other words, Dawes delivered one speech in the House, and prints quite another speech in the *Globe*.

The practice in which Dawes has indulged is one of long standing, of such long standing, in fact, that not a solitary volume of the ponderous series of the *Globe* will be of any practical value to the historian who desires, a century hence, to give a faithful picture of the temper and manners of our national lawmakers. It is true that the men who tamper with the record of Congress in this wholesale fashion are not such adepts in the art as the illustrious Bergner, of Harrisburg, whose success in "toning down" the *Legislative Record* we have been called upon in the past to notice and commend; but they are sufficiently up in the business to render the *Globe* practically worthless, and worse than worthless. A man who cannot give utterance to two consecutive sentences that make sense figures on the official record as the most fluent and rhetorical of orators; while another, who cannot open his mouth except to show that he does not possess the faintest characteristics of a gentleman, goes down to posterity as a perfect pattern of gentility. The practice of permitting members to spread upon the pages of the *Globe* column after column of transparent buncombe, which has never been delivered, saves the time of Congress, and consequently the money of the people, bad as it is as a means of squandering in one direction the pittance that is saved in another. But this is comparatively harmless when contrasted with the prevailing custom of "toning down" the asperities of debate, and patching up the weak points of an argument that was actually delivered.

The *Congressional Globe*, if it were a faithful record of what transpires in the two houses of Congress from day to day, would be worth at least as much as it need cost, if not as much as it does cost the country; but as long as this "toning down" is indulged in, it answers merely as a leak to the Treasury, in addition to being a perverted record of the times. Let Congress pass a stringent law prohibiting the altering, omitting, or inserting of a single word in the *Globe*, and there will not only be a material saving in the item of expense, but a "material toning down" of the asperities of debate.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The negotiations upon the subject of the annexation of San Domingo have revived the interest in the Monroe doctrine and caused a raking up of the various schemes of territorial expansion which have been agitated in the past. It is unnecessary to refer to the acquisition of the territory of the Mississippi valley from France, that of the Florida peninsula from Spain, or that of Texas, California, New Mexico, and the adjacent districts from Mexico, all of which were wisely consummated, and tended greatly to promote the best interests of the territories annexed to the United States, as well as the prosperity of the nation as a whole. In each of these cases the policy of annexing contiguous territory was adhered to, and there was a direct prospect of a return commensurate with the outlay involved.

In December, 1822, and soon after the Central American States achieved their independence, the Congress of San Salvador proceeded to declare that it was part and parcel of the United States. So preposterous was this measure regarded by men of all parties in this country, that no notice whatever was taken of the declaration, and San Salvador failed most signally either to annex herself to the United States or to annex the United States to herself. The project, however, was not abandoned, and as late as the year 1849, the representatives of the republics of San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras assembled at Leon and tendered to our minister the cession of these three States. The minister, having no authority to entertain such a proposition, could only promise to call the attention of this Government to it, which he did without securing any response whatever. About the same time, however, the Hon. E. G. Squier, as the representative of the United States, concluded with Honduras a treaty for the protection of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal, and signed a convention by which the island of Tigu, which commanded the Bay of Fonseca, was to be ceded to this country as a naval station in furtherance of the canal project. A great uproar in Great Britain was the result, the authorities of that country professing to see in this a bold attempt at counteracting the seizures in Central America in which they had recently indulged. A violent correspondence between the representatives of the two countries at Washington and London ensued, resulting in the abandonment by Great Britain of its aggressive policy, as the only terms on which the United States would consent to let fall the Tigu project. Still later there was a revival of the Central American annexation scheme, Senor Barrundia having been sent to Washington in the year 1855 to negotiate the consolidation of Honduras with the United States, but dying soon after he reached this country and before he could begin his negotiations.

These are the only serious attempts on record of projects for the annexation to the United States of territory not contiguous thereto, until Mr. Seward launched forth in his grand career as an annexationist, saddled the icebergs of Alaska on the nation before it was aware of what he was up to, and endeavored to steal a similar march in the case of the volcanoes and tidal waves of St. Thomas, but in vain.

BERGNER CHOKED OFF FROM THE TREASURY.

The State Senate yesterday had under consideration Robin O'Bobbin Bergner's project for making his usual raid upon the Treasury, and the charges heretofore made in these columns were repeated by Mr. Lowry, who said that the *Legislative Record* "had been so manipulated that it ceased to be a correct record of the proceedings;" that the publisher was "a man of infamy;" and that he feared that the fact that Bergner had been forced upon the people of Harrisburg (as Postmaster) would have a damaging effect, at the coming election, upon the Republican party." Immediately after this speech the Senate agreed, by a vote of 16 to 15, to indefinitely postpone the consideration of a contract for the continuance of the *Record* in a modified form. We trust that the whole subject is thus disposed of for the session, but we regret that so large a number of Republican Senators voted for the Bergner scheme. We can understand the policy of a portion of the Democrats in endeavoring to refasten this insatiable leech upon the Treasury and then charging the responsibility upon the Republicans, but while honest men of all parties should unite in protecting the public money against his unprincipled schemes, it is specially important, in the present state of public sentiment, that Republican Senators and Representatives should cease to be his accomplices. Bergner's character is now getting to be well understood throughout the Commonwealth, and it is a serious charge against a powerful political organization that by any combination of circumstances such a man can be treated as its pampered pet. Destitute of the ability to render any real service to the party, and using it only for his personal enrichment, continued offerings to his greed cannot fail to arouse the indignation of the people. No legislator should pause in his reformatory efforts through fear of Bergner's diatribes. His assaults are now read inversely by all intelligent citizens, and he can damage men only by his praise. Hereafter, if the action of the Senate is sustained, the session will long be gratefully remembered for the good work of choking Bergner off from the Treasury.

THE RESTORATION OF THE SPANISH BOURBONS.

The Bourbons have yet a foothold in Spain, and the chances that the family will ultimately regain possession of the throne are much improved by the action of the Cortes yesterday, when the proposition to exclude them was defeated by the decisive vote of 161 to 38. This will materially advance the prospects of the Duke of Montpensier, who is now, however, figuring in the not very respectable *role* of a candidate for a seat in the Cortes who is likely to be defeated by a Republican opponent. In spite of this, however, it is not more than probable that Montpensier and his wife—the sister of Isabella II—may be seated on the throne because anybody else can be found to fill it. It is not impossible, however, that the Emperor Napoleon will use all his influence to prevent any such result as this, as he has strong objections to the advancement of any member of the Orleans family. On the occasion of the recent Cabinet imbroglio caused by the resignation of the Ministry when the family of the Duke of Genoa refused to allow him to become a candidate for the throne of Spain, the Emperor Napoleon spoke in very severe terms to Senor Olozaga, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, on the state of affairs in his country. He said that Spain was disgraced in the eyes of Europe, and that Portugal was complaining that socialist and communist theories were being preached in Spain, adding that France also had a right to make the same complaints. The Emperor then said significantly that up to the present time he had not interfered in Spanish affairs, but that the existing state of affairs must cease as soon as possible. This was certainly very plain talk, and it is very likely that it was the immediate cause of the action of the Cortes yesterday. That they have mended matters, however, it is not easy to see; and the election of Montpensier may and very likely will afford the Emperor a reason for interfering, even if it does not give him an excuse that he will care to avow to the world. Spain is certainly in a very bad way at present, but unsatisfactory as is the administration of the provisional government, the restoration of the Bourbon family cannot be esteemed other than a calamity of the first magnitude, but then if none of the other European princes will take the throne once gloriously filled by such monarchs as Ferdinand and Isabella, what are they to do? unless indeed they take the advice we have frequently given them, and invite some smart Yankee to come over and king it for them so as to give them a fresh start in the world.

What a Congressman Costs.—Mr. Dawes, in presenting to the House of Representatives the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, presented a recapitulation of the amounts appropriated by it, showing that the committee had lopped off $2,692,413 from the estimates, leaving but $19,203,097 to be taken from the Treasury. The figures, even after this revision, will bear a profitable investigation, and show that President Grant and his Cabinet are not responsible for every dollar of the people's money that is recklessly squandered. A full Senate consists of seventy-four members, and their united expenses, including compensation, mileage, officers, and "contingencies," amount to $657,258, or $8882 for each member. The House, when all the States are fully represented, as they soon will be, and including the delegates from the Territories, numbers 251 members, whose expenses similar to the above foot up $1,903,613, which gives $7584 to each. In both cases the amounts are exclusive of the burdens entailed upon the country by the franking abuse, the printing of worthless documents, the interest on the cost of the gorgeous edifice which was built for the accommodation of Congressmen, and various other items which are "too numerous to mention," as well as some that do not expose themselves to the vulgar gaze. If a Congressman's salary of $5000 embraced all, or even half, of the expense to which the country is subjected by his Congressional existence, he would be almost a profitable institution.

The Philadelphia delegation in the National House of Representatives are working earnestly to secure the prompt passage of the bill for the transfer of the Navy Yard to League Island, for which they are entitled to the cordial thanks of their constituents. The United States is now without a first-class naval station such as the necessities of the service demand, and the merits of League Island for this purpose have been demonstrated so often that it would be useless to refer to them if it were not for the factious opposition of the disappointed advocates of other sites. The Government requires a first-class navy yard, within easy distance of the sea, and yet so far inland as to be protected from hostile attack. These qualifications, together with fresh water for the preservation of the iron-clads, are all embraced in the League Island site, and by no other place in the country that would afford the proper facilities for carrying on the operations of such a depot. The transfer will be little or no actual expense to the Government, and, as it is admitted on all sides that it must be made some time, there is no good reason why Congress should delay action on this bill.

Those Confounded Types.—This morning a contemporary explains that the types yesterday made him say something like "cayonne and sourkrout"—chaenn à sougout," instead of "*chacun à son gout*," by which he means "*chacun* à son goût." There, you see, the types are entitled to no confidence. There is an erratum somewhere, to this effect:—"For His Grace, the Duchess of Buckingham," read "Her Grace, the Duke."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Special Religious Services this (Wednesday) evening and Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. R. H. ALLEN, D. D., and Rev. BERRICK JOHNSON, D. D. Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend these services. 1 26 3t*

☞ LECTURE ROOM OF MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH Street, above Chesnut.
Second night of the Humorous Lecture by the former Series Editor of The Evening Telegraph, entitled the "TALE OF THE DOLPHIN."
This talk, illustrated by drawings, will be given TO-NIGHT (Wednesday) and TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the door. 1 26 2t

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND SERIES.
OPENING LECTURE BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
MONDAY EVENING, January 31.
Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3.
Subject—"The Lords of Creation."
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to be obtained at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1 24

☞ ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 116 North Delaware avenue, No. 616 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee:—
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
Committee of Arrangements.
1 19 12t

☞ HENRY WARD BEECHER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.
SUBJECT—"THE HOUSEHOLD."
HORACE GREELEY,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.
SUBJECT—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."
Tickets at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 1 26wfm3t

☞ SCHOOL OF DESIGN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE.—Parents wishing to have their children thoroughly educated in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Wood Engraving, etc., are respectfully informed that the next term of this School will begin on TUESDAY, February 1. T. W. BRADWOOD,
1 22 7t Principal.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 5w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year. E. G. GILES,
1 22 8t Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 234 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be reopened.
1 20 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, February 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to elect five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
1 24mw16t NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

☞ JUST AS GOOD AS NEW.—THE OLDest piece of furniture extant is the multiplication table. It has been in use for centuries and is just as good as new. There is another thing that does not suffer by age, and that is COAL, such as you get of Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. Mr. Hancock has all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, which he sells at the very lowest rates. Call on him. 1 5wsa6m

☞ "ALL HANDS ON DECK TO-NIGHT" at the Lecture Room of the new Mercantile Library, at quarter before 8, if you want to go to Long Branch in the Dolphin. 1 25 3t

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 25 1m4p

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 25

CLOTHING.

There is no Inducement
WHICH PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING
CAN DESIRE
TO HAVE OFFERED
TO THEM
WHICH WE ARE NOT

PREPARED TO OFFER.

And we offer CHEAP,
CHEAPER,
CHEAPEST,
Every particle of our still remaining stock of
WINTER CLOTHING.
While these clothes are elegant and beautiful, made of the best material, cut and trimmed in the choicest style, yet they were not made only

TO BE ADMIRED.

Every dollar's worth of them was made expressly

TO BE SOLD.

The consequence of which is that we are

NOW SELLING THEM.

Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
COME, SEE OUR INDUCEMENTS
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were	$18
" " "	$16	"	$20
" " "	$18	"	$22
OVERCOATS	$12	"	$16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

CHARLES H. GRAVES,
Real Estate and Land Agent,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.
Particular attention given to investments of capital in and about Duluth.
Address during January care of
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
1 24 6t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREET.
Apply on the premises to
12 20 4p J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof) well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
12 11 JOHN WANAMAKER, SIXTH and MARKET.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-story Residence, No. 1336 ARCH Street. Apply to WILLIAM ROSSELL ALLEN, No. 334 WALNUT street. 1 24 3t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 732 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT.—THE SECOND AND THIRD-story rooms, No. 807 CHESNUT Street, handsomely fitted up, and very desirable for a Notion, Dry Goods, or Fancy Goods Jobbing Business. Cheap to a good tenant. Fixtures for sale low. Apply to
EDWARD FERRIS,
1 21 No. 807 CHESNUT Street, up stairs.

A LARGE STORE ON CHESNUT Street, above Seventh, south side, in a splendid condition, to rent. Immediate possession if desired. Address T. B. K., Philadelphia "Inquirer" Office. 1 18 12t

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1336 North NINTH Street,
1 7 5 West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

Egg and Stove	$7 per ton.
Large Nut	6 "
Eagle Vein Nut	5 50 "

Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 3m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET
No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER
THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY,
FOR CASH. 12 31 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove $7
Nut, per ton $6
WILLIAM HENRY,
1 5 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of the RETAIL COAL BUSINESS, under the style of ROTHERMEL & MANNING.
DEPOT N. E. Corner NINTH AND MASTER Streets.
JOHN G. ROTHERMEL.
FRANK MANNING.
Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1870. 1 26 w4t*

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 9 15 ssw

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 635,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

P BLISHED THIS DAY.
WHY DID HE MARRY HER.
A LOVE STORY.
BY MISS ELIZA A. DUPUY.
And other New Books published this day and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

MISS ELIZA A. DUPUY'S NEW BOOK.
WHY DID HE MARRY HER. *A Love Story.* By Miss Eliza A. Dupuy, author of "The Planter's Daughter," "Was He Guilty; or, The Warning Voice," etc. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1.75 in cloth; or $1 50 in paper cover.

MRS. RENTZ'S GREAT BOOKS.
EOLINE; OR, MAGNOLIA VALE; OR, THE HEIRESS OF GLENMORE. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. This is the *sixth* volume of "Petersons'" new and uniform edition of the complete works of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, now publishing in twelve volumes, one volume being issued every two weeks until the series is complete, all to be in uniform style with this new edition of "EOLINE," "ERNEST LINWOOD," "MARCUS WARLAND," "RENA," "LINDA," and "ROBERT GRAHAM," already issued. Each book is complete in one volume, duodecimo, bound in Green Morocco Cloth, with a new, full gilt back, price $1 75; or in paper cover; price $1 50.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT BOOKS.
Everybody is reading and recommending them, for they are the most exciting and best books published for years.
FORTY THOUSAND COPIES SOLD.
THE FAMILY DOOM; *or, The Sin of a Countess.*
THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS. *A great book.*
THE BRIDE'S FATE. *Sequel to "Changed Brides."*
THE CHANGED BRIDES. *Eighth Edition.*
HOW HE WON HER. *A Sequel to "Fair Play."*
FAIR PLAY. *Tenth Edition is now ready.*
Price $1 75 each in cloth; or $1 50 each in paper cover.

ANN S. STEPHENS' NEW BOOKS.
WIVES AND WIDOWS; *or, The Broken Life.*
RUBY'S FATE'S STRATEGY. *Third Edition.*
THE CURSE OF GOLD. *Fourth Edition.*
MABEL'S MISTAKE. *Fifth Edition.*
THE REJECTED WIFE. *Sixth Edition.*
DOUBLY FALSE. *Fifth Edition.*
Price of each, $1 75 in cloth; or $1 50 in paper cover.

OTHER NEW BOOKS JUST READY.
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO. By Alexander Dumas. New and beautiful edition. With elegant illustrations. Price $1 50 in paper cover; or $1 75 in cloth.
EDMOND DANTES. A sequel to "The Count of Monte Cristo." By Alexander Dumas. Price, 75 cents.
CHARLES O'MALLEY, THE IRISH DRAGOON. By Charles Lever. New and Beautiful edition. One large octavo volume, bound in cloth, for $2 00; or a cheap edition in paper cover for 75 cents.
THE WANDERING JEW. By Eugene Sue. With sixty-eight illustrations. New and beautiful edition. Price $1 50 in paper cover; or $2 in cloth.
TEN THOUSAND A YEAR. By Samuel C. Warren. Price $1 50 in paper cover; or $2 in cloth.
THE LAST ATHENIAN. The Novel of the Age. From the Swedish of Victor Rydberg. *Second Edition Now Ready.* Price $2 00 in cloth; or $1 50 in paper cover.
LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JACK SHEPPARD, the most noted Burglar, Robber, and Jail Breaker that ever lived. By William Harrison Ainsworth. Embellished with Thirty-nine large spirited Illustrations, by George Cruikshank. Octavo. Price 50 cents.
LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF DICK TURPIN. Full of Illustrations. Price 50 cents.
All books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press. Call in person, or send for whatever books you may want, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1 4p No. 306 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE
American Sunday-School Union's
PERIODICALS,
Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Editor.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD,
for Sunday-School Teachers, Bible Classes, Parents, and all interested in the religious training of the young.
The volume for 1870 will contain a new course of Sermons for Children, by the Editor, on "NATURE'S WONDERS," and a new series of Lessons on the "LIFE OF CHRIST," with notes and illustrations.
It will also, during the year, contain Editorial Correspondence from abroad.
It is published monthly, 16 pages quarto, at the low rate of
FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE CHILD'S WORLD,
a beautifully illustrated paper for children and youth, published twice a month, at the low rate of 24 cents a copy, per annum, when ten copies or more are sent to one address; and it can be had monthly, complete as thus issued, at one half the above rates. Postage, in all cases, payable at the office where received.
This paper also will contain letters to the children from the Editor while abroad.
☞ Catalogues of the Society's publications, and sample copies of its periodicals, furnished gratuitously, on application at the Depository of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
12 31 mwlm

THE TRANSATLANTIC,
A NEW POPULAR WEEKLY,
Containing Thirty-two Imperial Octavo Pages of Choice Selections from the Best Current Foreign Literature,
No. 3 NOW READY.
Issued every Tuesday.
WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.
It contains judicious selections from the best stories, and is elegantly printed on fine white paper.—*Public Ledger.*
We heartily commend it to the public.—*Press.*
If *The Transatlantic* continues as well as it begins, it will be one of the most popular eclectic papers in the country.—*Evening Telegraph.*
It deserves success.—*Evening Star.*
A peculiarity of this paper is the brilliant print and short complete stories that may be read at a sitting.—*Evening Bulletin.*
TERMS—$4 per annum; or $1 25 for three months, in advance. Single copies 10 cents. For sale by all News Agents and Dealers throughout the United States.
The trade supplied by the American News Company.
Published by
I. R. HAMERSLY & CO.,
SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
1 1* Philadelphia.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
For sale at Wholesale Prices by
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
Marble Building, adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 2 2mwf5p

ART SALE.

GREAT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.
On account of leaving for Europe on business, and in order to reduce his immense stock,
MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE
will sell at his Galleries,
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street,
all his fine old and modern Engravings and Etchings, amounting to over eleven hundred, being the finest collection either for public or private sale in America.
This is one of the greatest opportunities ever offered to the public to purchase rare works of art in engraving.
They will be on exhibition after Wednesday, January 26, and will be sold on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, February 3, 4, and 5,
At 7½ o'clock precisely.
1 22 4t B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

The Ball this Evening.

The modern jubilee which culminates in a ball ought to be satirized by a modern Juvenal, to culminate in a Jenkins.

We are going to have this evening a big ball, which is intended to throw into the background everything else of the kind that has taken place this season. It is the fifth grand ball, "pare and traveati," of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie. "We shall not be so free as they were at the *opera bouffe* affair," said the fascinating agent, Mr. Koppel, to me, "and we shall not be so *steef*" (with an unimaginable shrug of the shoulders) "as they were at the Baxter Hop." How free is the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie going to be, I wonder? If it is possible for a woman to be at once very decorous and very *decolletee*? I have no doubt the Cercle de l'Harmonie's claim to piety will be considerable. One of the new things that will be introduced is the quadrille of "Ko-ko-ri-ko," in which the poultry-lover will trace some identity with the moral song that "Duke Silfroy" sings in the early part of *Genevieve de Brabant*. This will be danced by the pupils of Professor Markowski, and a new Parisian extravaganza, entitled *Cresopanpopivas*, will be introduced. Whatever else will be bad or commonplace, the music will be good, for it will be furnished by Theodore Thomas' orchestra.

Syruped Seraphs.

Mrs. Winslow—like Dr. Landis—after having had a long run with impunity, is at length arraigned at the bar of public opinion and convicted of a species of assault and battery upon babies, by which they die "soothed" into their graves. One of those "communicationists" who are always finding out something to somebody else's disadvantage, has just discovered that an indefinite number of babies are every year "done to death" by the use of this anodyne. He finds that it contains morphine in large quantities, and that no high-minded nurse or right-minded mother would use it upon any account. Can this be true? Is there no balm in Gilead for infant colic? Is this panacea in which we have for so many years placed our trust but another sham, contributing to swell one's cynicism and disbelief in anything genuine? Hitherto it has been supposed that the man who would lay his hand upon Mrs. Winslow, or utter one word against his grandmother, would beat his grandmother or speak disrespectfully of his mother-in-law. Yet if all that is said against her be true, she has syruped more sweet seraphs off to heaven than all the other causes of infant mortality combined. And if she does deal a little in narcotics, I don't believe that she has had much to do with promoting softness of brain among the rising generation. If little Oliver had known what he was about, instead of asking for *more* he would have asked for *more-phine!* As it was, he only missed it by a syllable. Mrs. Winslow's double S was the companion of my cradle infancy, and, as Mrs. Gamp says, I will not sit by without standing up when I hear an old friend "abuged."

Mrs. Howard Paul.

You will be interested in learning how Mrs. Howard Paul conducted herself on Monday and Tuesday evenings as "La Grande Duchesse." I could hardly have believed that even all the art of stage make-up could have effected such a difference in her appearance. Naturally hers is rather a coarse beauty, inevitably so from the exceeding mobility of her features, which unables her to descend, whenever she wishes to, below the level of commonplace ladyhood, and to grasp the vulgar requirements of a vulgar individualization. So far as the personal appearance of the "Grande Duchesse" was concerned, she succeeded in transmuting herself into a very pretty looking blonde. Her appearance, with eye-glass up and head thrown back, was very warmly greeted, and the lapse of a few moments was sufficient to prove that she depended for none of her "points" upon those of any other deleneator of the character. Nay, it seemed as though she had even gone out of the way, perhaps, so as to give the public no excuse for attributing to her any of the well-known Tosteelan tricks. The "*Ah! il est charmant!*" for instance, was wholly abandoned, and the insinuating movements which Tostee so freely indulged in were entirely dispensed with. The impersonation was fuller of fun, and not so full of freedom, and the singing brought to observation all the beauties and eccentricities of Mrs. Paul's remarkable register. Her wig was blonde, falling in long curls behind, and if she was less airy than Tostee, she was stronger and more healthy. The original "General Boum" was very warmly received. The "Fritz" was remarkable for a pair of pants. They were the only portion of his *role* which can be said to have sat too well upon him.

Supernatural Botany

At the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street, Neil Bryant, brother of Dan, the same who has been in the Bryants' Den for several seasons, keeps some billiard saloons, and above them are the headquarters of some of the New York spiritualists. One of the recent lights of the establishment imported thither from Lawrence, Mass., is a Mrs. Blair, who has only one arm, but makes up for this circumscribed sense of touch by being especially gifted with supernatural eyesight. She can see infinitely more with her eyes bandaged, padded, and packed than other people can with their optics open, and is besides a talented "sketchist" of flowers that bloom in angel land, for they were certainly never seen here. The soil where the originals bloom doubtless resembles the bank whereon the wild thyme grows, for these, like the medium who sketches them, have a decidedly "wild" appearance. However, in attempting the feat the other evening the lady failed to come up to "thyme." The paper flowers wouldn't come, and one of the audience present scandalized the proceedings by declaring that he saw the medium "cheat" by pushing up with her fingers the bandage that was supposed to conceal her eyes. The people left in disgust. Is not the day of *seances* over? Or will there always be a large residue of fools, people who are anxious to give away their money and get nothing in return?

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the opera of *The Little Duchess* will be repeated this evening.

On Friday Mr. Thomas Whiffin will have a benefit.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Not Guilty* will be performed this evening.

To-morrow evening Beck's Band, which has been such a prominent feature in *Not Guilty*, will have a benefit.

On Friday evening the performance will be for the benefit of Mr. W. L. Street.

On Saturday evening the new sensational drama, by Henry Leslie and John S. Clarke, will be produced.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will appear this evening as "Foxglove," in his own sparkling comedy of *Flies in the Web*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE *Princeton College* will be burlesqued this evening, and Benedict will "Bow-wow-wow." Other laughable features will also be presented.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the programme for this evening offers a great variety of entertaining novelties which cannot fail to please the amusement-loving public.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will perform some of their most remarkable feats of magic this afternoon and evening at the Assembly Building.

"THE TALE OF A DOLPHIN."—Mr. David Scattergood, formerly Series Editor of this paper, will repeat his humorous lecture entitled "The Tale of a Dolphin" this evening, at the hall of the Mercantile Library, Tenth street, above Chesnut.

CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq., will repeat his lecture of "Irish Bards and Ballads," at Concert Hall, this evening. Madame Josephine Schimpf will also appear and give vocal expression to the music of the Bards.

HORACE GREELEY will lecture on the "Woman Question," on Thursday evening, February 21, at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Tickets can be procured at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what period may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

DON'T TRIFLE WITH A BAD COUGH OR COLD, when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

THE MAIDEN WIDOW. A SEQUEL TO THE FAMILY DOOM; or THE SIN OF A COUNTESS, is the name of Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth's new novel, now in press, and to be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It will command a very large sale, as it is one of Mrs. Southworth's most powerfully written efforts, exciting and sensational, and is fully equal, if not superior to the "Family Doom."

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

EVERY one interested in Sewing Machines should call and see the "Parham" in operation; it is adapted to a greater range of work than any other machine. Sold on terms to suit all. Office and salesroom, No. 704 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

DON'T WAIT FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Prices are the same as before the war for our Fine Clothing.
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Orchestral Grand Pianos beat everything in the shape of pianos, and are very properly called the king of pianos. Go and hear them at No. 927 Chesnut street.

THE REASON the Parham New Family Sewing Machine is the cheapest, is because it is the best for all kinds of family sewing.
Sold on instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

REBUILDING OUR STORE.
Rebuilding Our Store.
Rebuilding Our Store.
Rebuilding Our Store.

Want to sell the Stock.
Want to sell the Stock.
Want to sell the Stock.
Want to sell the Stock.

See our Overcoats at $7·50.
See our Overcoats at 8·00.
See our Overcoats at 8·50.
See our Overcoats at 9·00.
See our Overcoats at 9·50.
See our Overcoats at 10.00.
See our Overcoats at 10·50.
See our Overcoats at 11·00.
See our Overcoats at 11·75.
See our Overcoats at 12·50.
See our Overcoats at 13·50.
See our Overcoats at 15·00.
See our Overcoats at 16·00.
See our Overcoats at 17·00.
See our Overcoats at 18·00.
See our Overcoats at 19·00.
See our Overcoats at 20·00.
See our Overcoats at 21·00.
See our Overcoats at 22·50.
See our Overcoats at 24·00.
See our Overcoats at 25·00.
See our Overcoats at 27·50.

All kinds of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Garments in proportion.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Largest Clothing House,
S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets

MARRIED.

BAUER—MITCHELL.—On Thursday, November 18, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 532 Pine street, by the Rev. R. W. Humphriss, Mr. ALBERT C. BAUER to Miss ELLIE J. MITCHELL, both of this city.

COLLINS—CHRISTMANN.—At 11 o'clock A. M., on the 25th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D., SAMUEL B. COLLINS to CARRIE M., daughter of Edward Christmann, Esq., all of this city.

DENAT—CRAIG.—On Tuesday, January 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William T. Eva, Mr. CHRISTIAN DENAT to Miss BELLA, daughter of Robert Craig, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BATES.—On the 25th instant, DAVID BATES, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 607 N. Seventh street, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARSON.—On the 25th instant, ARCHIBALD CARSON, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 121 Wyoming street (north of Market and west of Fortieth street), on Friday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, WILLIAM JOHNSON, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lafayette Lodge, No. 137, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, Ridge avenue, near the ten-mile stone, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Barren Hill Cemetery.

LORE.—On the 24th instant, DEBORAH PAGE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Elizabeth Lore, No. 733 Federal street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock.

MCCONNAUGHY.—Suddenly, on the 24th instant, Mr. FRANKLIN MCCONNAUGHY, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Hiram Lodge, No. 21, A. Y. M., of Winchester, Va., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 152 N. Sixth street, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

REICKED.—On the 24th instant, WILLIAM H. REICKED, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his grandmother's residence, Mrs. Cardin, No. 141 Cedar street, Manayunk, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at St. John's, Manayunk.

SHINN.—On the 25th instant, CHARLES H. SHINN, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Haddonfield, N. J., on Friday, January 28, at 10·15 A. M., without further notice. Interment at Colestown Cemetery. Train leaves Vine street wharf for Haddonfield at 10·15 A. M.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, LAURA C., youngest daughter of John W. and K. S. Thomas. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

American, Swiss and English
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

Special Agents in Philadelphia for
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
1 1 mwfrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY
PRESENTS.
Au Bon Marche.
The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS,
CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC
From $1·00 to $50·00.
Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
S 6 stuth] PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY. [4 7 wsly

EDUCATIONAL.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 420 Chesnut street.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 22 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 855 North BROAD St. Second Half-winter Term will Begin FEBRUARY 7. Pupils may begin at any time without interfering with their progress as students. 1 15 awf7t

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp4

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 29 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.
Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in advance of the maturity of the Bonds.

The Road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a
SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 4, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 WALL Street, New York.
Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.
Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
1 19 No 25 South THIRD Street.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2

FINANCIAL.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
DEALERS IN
All Issues of Government Securities.
Gold, Stocks, and Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
COLLECTIONS
In this city and all points in the United States and Canadas made with care and promptness.
Union Pacific First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds,
AND
Wilmington and Reading First Mortgage Bonds,
BOUGHT AND SOLD. 1 26 tf

CITY WARRANTS
Bought and Sold.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26 6

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co. 1 6

FINANCIAL.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc., etc. 1 26 tf

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
12,000 yards of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, new styles. Bought for cash, very cheap.
FROM A NEW YORK CASH SALE.
100 dozen Linen Birdeye Towels, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½ cents, worth 18 cents.
Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, 20, 22, 25, 28, 37, 38 cents.
BARGAINS IN DAMASK TOWELS.
Heavy Power-loom Table Linens, 40 and 50 cents per yard.
Bleached Table Linens, under market prices.
Watson & Armstrong and Barnsley Table Linens.
A cheap lot of Plaid Towelling, 18 cents, worth 25 cents.
Linen Doylies, 62½, 69, 75 cents, $1 up to $3 per dozen.
500 dozen Linen Napkins, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 up to $6 per dozen.
SCOTCH NURSERY BIRD-EYE.
Linen Bird-eye, several job lots, very cheap.
Best makes Shirting Linens, at reduced prices.
Russia and American Crash, etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—A cheap lot of Dimity Bands, at 12½, 14, 18, 20 and 25 cents. 10 21 stw

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS
OF
DRY GOODS,
HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF ALL
WINTER GOODS,
TO REDUCE STOCK AND PREPARE FOR
SPRING SUPPLIES.
FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS,
SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO COVERS,
FINE LARGE BLANKETS,
BEST TOILET QUILTS,
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE DAMASKS,
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
VERY BEST FLANNELS,
STOUTEST COTTON FLANNELS. 10 16 smw

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
12-4, 10-4, 9-4, and 8-4 Sheeting Muslins and Linens.
6-4, 5-4, and 42-inch Pillow Muslins and Linens.
4-4 Bleached and Brown Muslins, of all makes.
Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.
Tickings, all grades, from 25 cents to $1·00.
Marseilles, Jacquard, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Counterpanes.
Marseilles Bureau Covers, in extra size and quality.
Table and Stand Covers in variety.
Hotels and Boarding Houses furnished with the above goods at the lowest prices.
STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 5

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

DYEING AND SCOURING.
JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
1 19 Philadelphia.

LEDDY'S,
NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.
The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he is once more to be found at his old establishment, and trusts a continuance of their former patronage. The past character of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.
1 13 wfm1m JAMES M. LEDDY.

ROUGE-ET-NOIR.

The Great Paris Shooting Case—Full Details of the Affair—The Action of the Corps Legislatif.

The Interview—The Shooting of Victor Noir.

The *Liberte*, of Paris, edited by M. Emile de Girardin, January 12, contains the following details of the shooting of M. Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Bonaparte:—

On learning the report of the affray one of the staff immediately set out for the office of the *Marseillaise*, and there found the following despatch:—

"AUTEUIL, 3 P. M.—Dreadful attack—My witness, Victor Noir, killed by a pistol shot by Pierre Bonaparte. He has just expired. PASCAL GROUSSET."

We immediately left for Auteuil, passing by the Corps Legislatif. The session was over, but the hall was crowded. The report had been spread, but no one would believe it, nevertheless it was remarked that M. Rochefort precipitately left the Palais Bourbon and entered a carriage in company with M. Gustave Flourens. Prince Pierre Bonaparte lives in No. 59 Rue Auteuil. A crowd had assembled before the house, and a guard of some ten gendarmes were stationed before it. M. Noir had strength enough to descend the stairs, and was carried to a pharmacy, where he immediately expired. The ball had penetrated the heart.

While MM. Victor Noir and Ulric de Fouvielle waited upon the Prince, MM. Paul Grousset and George Santon awaited the issue of the interview below in the street. On leaving the house M. Noir fell a few steps from where his friends were standing, and crept a few yards on his knees.

Immediately afterwards, M. de Fouvielle rushed out, calling "Murder!" Seeing that the police, who had no orders to arrest the Prince, were satisfied with keeping him in sight, we returned to Paris, where the further particulars were gathered from M. de Fouvielle in person.

His statement runs as follows:—

January 10, at one o'clock, M. Victor Noir and himself went to Prince Pierre Bonaparte's house, in order to demand satisfaction respecting certain articles published by him against M. Pascal Grousset in the *Avenir de la Corse*. Our cards were handed to two servants who were at the door. We were then ushered into a small parlor, and ultimately into a drawing room. M. Pierre Bonaparte entered, when the following words were exchanged:—

"Sir, we call on the part of M. Paschal Grousset, in order to remit you a letter."

"So you do not come from M. Rochefort, and you are none of his tools?"

"Sir, we call on other business, and I beg to call your attention to this letter."

The letter was then handed to the Prince, who retired to a window in order to peruse it. After reading it he crumpled it in his hand and returned towards his visitors.

"I provoked M. Rochefort," he said, "because he is the standard bearer of the rabble. As to M. Grousset, I have nothing to reply to him. Are you the representative of that carrion (*charogne*)?"

"Sir," replied M. de Fouvielle, "we come loyally and courteously to fulfil the mission entrusted to us by our friend."

"Are you the bondsmen of that *miserable*?"

Victor Noir then replied, "We are the bondsmen of our friends."

Then advancing suddenly and without further provocation, Prince Bonaparte slapped M. Noir in the face, and at the same time drew a ten-barrelled revolver, which he had hidden in his pocket, and fired point blank at M. Noir. Noir sprung up, pressed his two hands to his breast, and rushed to the door where he had entered. Then the Prince made towards M. de Fouvielle and fired another shot. M. de Fouvielle then drew a pistol from his pocket, but he could not get it out of the case. The Prince advanced, but when he saw the pistol he drew back, and, placing himself in the doorway, took deliberate aim. Then M. de Fouvielle opened a door that he felt behind him and fled, crying "Murder!" While running a second shot was fired at him, which went through his coat.

THE PRINCE'S ACCOUNT.

The version of the Prince differs from the above merely in the fact that his arm was raised in a menacing manner after being provoked by the language used by M. Victor Noir, who also slapped him first in the face. As he always carried a small revolver in his pocket, he instinctively drew it out and fired.

The Prince's hasty temper was well known, and on the morning previous to the visit made to his house, M. Noir's brother had warned the latter of the consequences that might befall him. He did not dream of such extreme measures being taken, but he thought that the Prince might have ordered his servants to turn them out.

THE SCENE OF THE ATTACK.

The following is a description of the room where the fatal occurrence took place:—

About twenty steps are ascended and the visitor finds himself in the fencing gallery, a sort of ante-chamber to the saloon. This apartment, the walls of which are bare, has only one point worthy of note—namely, the chimney piece at the end, where there is a rather curious collection of swords, daggers, and firearms. There are specimens of them from every country, from the matchlock of the Chinese to the espingole of Castille; from the primitive arquebuse of the Huguenots to the American rifle. There are also the most recent models, and lastly, the ordinary fowling piece. The Prince is a great amateur of weapons, and a new one is rarely produced without his receiving a visit from the inventor. Thus it is almost impossible for a visitor to sit down and lean against a piece of furniture without displacing an arm of some sort.

THE PRINCE IN PRISON.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, now detained at the Conciergerie, has the faculty, so far at least, of receiving his family and friends, and owing to the kindness of the director the visitors find no difficulty at all in obtaining access to the prisoner.

The Princess Pierre Bonaparte, with her two children, visited her husband yesterday at the Conciergerie.

THE MAJESTERIAL EXAMINATION.

M. Bernier is the examining magistrate charged to preside at the first inquiries.

He has already interrogated, as witness, M. Ulric de Fouvielle. The hearing commenced towards 11 in the evening, and only terminated at 2 in the morning.

M. Ulric de Fouvielle has not been arrested, as one of this morning's journals has affirmed.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte is detained in one of the turrets looking on the Quai de l'Horloge. Yesterday morning Doctors Tardieu and Bergeron extracted from the body of Victor Noir the ball which caused his death; it is a projectile of a cylindro-conical form and of small size.

THE NEWS COMMUNICATED TO THE EMPEROR—HIS MAJESTY'S REMARKS.

The Emperor learned the news on arriving at the railway station on his return from Rambouillet. M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police, informed his Majesty, who became quite pale, and directed his informant to have the matter immediately brought before the judicial authorities. M. Emile Ollivier, on leaving the Legislative Body, examined all the papers relating to the incident, and gave orders to have the Prince arrested. He then proceeded to the palace, and after stating to his Majesty the gravity of the situation in which Prince Pierre was placed, announced that he had directed the immediate commencement of the judicial examination. "I approve," said the Emperor, "of all that you have done. No member of my family is above the law, and justice must pursue its course with the greatest possible publicity."

THE COURT OF TRIAL.

The following particulars concerning the High Court of Justice will be found interesting:—

Instituted by the two constitutions of 1848 and 1852, this jurisdiction was organized by a *senatus consultum* of the 10th July, 1852, which, by maintaining the attributions established by article fifty-four of the constitution of that year, regulated the composition of the court and the mode of proceeding to be followed. The same rules are at present in vigor, and the principal of them are as follows:—The High Court judges without appeal all persons sent before it charged with crimes, outrages, or plots against the Emperor and against the safety of the State at home or abroad. It can only be summoned by a decree of the Emperor. It is composed—first, of a Chamber of Accusations and of a Judgment Chamber, formed of judges taken from those of the Court of Cassation; second, of a High Jury, taken from among the members of the Councils General in the departments. Each Chamber is composed of five judges and two substitutes, all of whom are appointed every year by the Emperor during the first fortnight of November. The imperial decree assembling the High Court designates, among the judges of each Chamber, the one who is to preside. The Procureur-General to the High Court and the public prosecutor are reappointed for each affair by the same decree. In case of the High Court being convoked the president of each Chamber names a clerk, who takes an oath. The jury chosen by lot from among the members of the Councils Generals consists of thirty-six members and four additional. When an affair has been submitted to the High Court by a decree of the Emperor, the Chamber of Accusation at once commences its functions and conducts the investigation, or charges some judge or officer of the judicial police with the inquiry. Its jurisdiction extends over the whole territory of the Empire, and its procedure is governed by the Code d'Instruction Criminelle. No Councillor-General of less than two years' standing can form part of the jury, any member of which absent without valid cause may be condemned to a fine of from 1000 to 10,000f., and deprivation of his political rights for a period of from one to five years. The accused and the public prosecutor may challenge members of the jury. A verdict of guilty or the admission of extenuating circumstances must be given by a majority, comprising more than twenty votes. The punishment is pronounced in conformity with the provisions of the penal code. Such is the legislation of the High Court of Justice.

The Case Before the Legislature—MM. Rochefort, Ollivier, and Raspail on the Crisis.

The Legislative Body sat January 11, M. Schneider in the chair.

M. Guyot-Montpayroux asked for leave to interpellate the Government on the necessity of subjecting the members of the Bonaparte family to the ordinary courts of law.

M. Rochefort—I wish to put a question to the Minister of Justice.

The President—You have permission to speak.

M. Rochefort—A murder was committed yesterday on a young man engaged on a sacred mission, that of a second sent to make a communication. The criminal is a member of the imperial family. I ask the Minister if he intends to oppose to the judgment and probable condemnation of that person the same denial of justice that was made to those citizens who were beaten with sticks by certain high dignitaries of the empire. The situation is grave, and the agitation immense. (Interruptions.) The murdered man is a child of the people. (Noise.)

The President—It was decided yesterday that questions should be put summarily and without development. Yours has been stated in precise terms. The Minister has now to consider whether he will reply to-day. (Hear, hear.)

M. Rochefort—I say that the victim is a child of the people. The population claims to judge the murderer themselves. They demand that the ordinary jury—(interruption and noise)—

The President—We are all children of the people. All are equal before the law, and you have no right to make distinctions. (Hear, hear.)

M. Rochefort—Then why appoint judges devoted to the imperial family?

The President—You place judges under suspicion without knowing who they are. I now invite you to confine yourself to the question or I cannot allow you to continue.

M. Rochefort—I ask myself, after an occurrence like that of yesterday, and in presence of the facts which have been taking place for some time past, whether we are living under Bonapartes or Borgias. (Exclamations, cries of "Order! order!") I call on all citizens to arm and administer justice for themselves. (Renewed agitation.)

The President—M. Rochefort, I call you to order. (Hear, hear.) It is not permitted to take advantage of the immunity which covers members of this Chamber to use such language. (Fresh applause.)

M. Rochefort—Yesterday at six in the evening that man had not been arrested. (The rest of the phrase was lost in the noise.)

The President—I invite the Chamber to calm and silence. The question is most serious, and remarks must not be allowed to be uttered without being heard by the President. (Assent.)

M. Emile Ollivier, Minister of justice—Gentlemen, we are justice and law. I ask you also to be calm and moderate.

M. Raspail—But murder has been committed.

M. Emile Ollivier—Allow me to explain. You will reply to me afterwards, if you please. You interpellate the Government with outrages. We shall reply to you without insults. (Hear, hear.) A painful event—

A Member of the Left—Painful event, indeed! It is a crime.

M. Emile Ollivier—If M. Rochefort were better acquainted with the rules of justice, of which he puts himself forward as the sole representative, he would know that when a citizen is awaiting trial under accusation no one has a right to anticipate the verdict of the judges and condemn him. (Hear, hear.)

As soon as the Minister of Justice was informed yesterday of the painful event in question, he ordered the arrest of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The instructions were about to be executed when the Prince gave himself up as prisoner at the Conciergerie. That first measure having been adopted, there remained to consider what jurisdiction would be competent to judge the affair. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, through the Procureur Imperial, asked to be tried by an ordinary jury. I replied that the Minister of Justice was bound by the formal text of a Senatus Consultum, and that his duty was to apply the law, although he might subsequently consider whether the legislation did not require to be modified. (Hear.) I have in consequence submitted to the Emperor, for his signature, a decree convoking the High Court of Justice. We will afterwards examine whether that exceptional jurisdiction should be abrogated, and we shall perhaps be of your opinion. But, sir, I will not tolerate that you should accuse any judge of being wanting in dignity and independence.

M. Rochefort—I refer to my own condemnations.

M. Emile Ollivier—You have only to refer to some of your colleagues who exercise their profession before the tribunals, and they will tell you that the French bench is deficient in neither of those qualities. (Hear.)

M. Raspail—It has no independence whatever. (Do not interrupt.)

M. Emile Ollivier—Moreover, the jurisdiction before which we send Prince Pierre Bonaparte is not of recent creation; it is composed not only of judges, but also of a jury chosen by lot among the councillors-general of all the departments. You appeal at every moment to public opinion; therefore, why do you complain that the whole country, and not the city of Paris alone, should be the judge of Prince Pierec Bonaparte? (Applause.) After this explanation, I have only to add that the Government has fulfilled its duty—(Yes, yes)—with firmness, promptitude, and decision. (Hear, hear.) It will continue in the same course. Let us not exaggerate the gravity of the situation. A murder has been committed by a high personage; we prosecute him, and thus prove that, faithful to democratic principles, we subject both great and small to the justice of the country. (Loud applause.)

MM. Rochefort and Raspail—That is what we demand.

M. Emile Ollivier—As for the provocations by which an attempt is made to excite popular passions, by speaking of a "man of the people killed" and by descriptions of a nature to excite the imagination, we look on them calmly and without fear. We are the law, right, moderation, and liberty; and, if you compel us, we will use force also. ("Hear, hear," prolonged bravos and applause.)

M. Raspail—You are applauding a melancholy act.

The President—The Chamber has commended language which deserves to be supported.

M. Raspail—The murder has caused more sensation than that of Traupmann. (Interruption.) And the authority to which you defer it is not justice.

The President—You must confine yourself to the question.

M. Raspail—The tribunal before which the murderer of Victor Noir will be tried will be composed of judges named by yourselves. We know what those high courts of justice are. We have seen them at work. They are devoted to the men by whom they are appointed. (Noise.) Have we not daily examples?

The President—I cannot permit doubts to be cast on the independence and sincerity of the judicial authority. (Hear, hear.)

M. Raspail—We require a jury not composed of enemies of the people. (Exclamations.) I repeat, we know what is meant by high courts of justice. In one of them was once found a man who had been condemned to the galleys.

The President—I have just received the following letter from the Procureur-General:—

"PARIS, January 11, 1870.—I have the honor to ask the legislative body for authorization to prosecute M. Rochefort, one of its members, for an offense against the Emperor and for incitement to revolt and civil war, in virtue of articles eighty-six of the Penal Code and two of the law of May 17, 1819. The infraction consists of an article published in the *Marseillaise*, entitled 'Murder and Attempted Murder, Committed by Prince Pierre Bonaparte.' Justice, Monsieur le President, cannot, by allowing contempt of the law to pass unrepressed, favor by its silence outrage, offense, and provocation to crime. I have the less hesitation to solicit from the legislative body the present authorization to prosecute, that in reality the offense is less one of the press than a violation of the common law, punished by the legislatures of all free peoples.

"GRANDPERRET."

By the terms of the regulations this demand must be submitted to the bureaux. I ask the Chamber when they will be convoked to examine the application. Shall it be to-morrow?

Numerous voices—Yes, yes.

M. Creuzet—I propose that the President should have a copy of the paper incriminated deposited in each bureau.

The President—The request shall be acceded to.

M. Guyot-Montpayroux—I ask that it shall be accompanied by one of the journals to which the *Marseillaise* in the first place replied.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL

Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

Two doors above his Old Stand.

CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics
ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES.
TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

W. H. CARRYL & SONS

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

11 26 3t Two doors above our Old Stand

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscribers upon the estate of MARY SIMMONS, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

SAMUEL HOOD,
ROBT. H. McGRATH,
No. 247 S. SIXTH Street,
Executors.

1 5w6t*

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 6 North SOOOND Street, Philadelphia

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2⅞ by 4⅝ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅛ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅛ by 5⅛ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3⅛ by 5⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅛ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅛ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅛ by 8¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labelling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1760.
Wrappers—3,596,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
1 6 w6t Chief of Bureau.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 206 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.

1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park through its entire limits will be received at this office until the first day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The conditions and stipulations upon which proposals will be received may be seen at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police.

DAVID F. FOLEY,
1 17 mwf 7t Secretary Park Commission.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-iron drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be 2419 feet, the truss spans to be 180 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties to an amount of $50,000. Fifteen per cent. to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the $50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent. of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 29th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,
1 25tuf6t President of the Commission.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.
12 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN B. COPE.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15fto6 DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos,
With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, Also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870
11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mw3m

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street),
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 6mth

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
GENERAL PATENT AGENT,
No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.

OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC; ETC. 10 4 tf 1

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
4§tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 3 26

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

PAROCHIAL GLEE.

(MUSIC—*Little Pigs lie in the best of Straw.*)

Sick paupers lie on the nicest straw,
Hrumnk! whui! Straw, that ever you saw.'
Sick paupers can't be destroyed by law.
Hrumnk! Lillibullero;
C'nork! Lillibullero;
Hrumnk! whui! o'nork! sing handlediddan;
Great Bumble's our own model man.

Sick paupers eat the richest plates.
Hrumnk! whut, Plates, allowed by the rates,
Sick paupers' keep's an expense we hates.
Hrumnk! etc.

Sick paupers breathe the sweetest air.
Hrumnk! whui! Air, that nature can bear.
Sick paupers die for all our care.
Hrumnk! etc.

Sick paupers never can be too strong.
Hrumnk! whui! Strong, that can't be no wrong.
Here ends our parochial song.
Hrumnk! etc. —*Punch.*

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the first part of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," by J. Thomas, A. M., M. D. This important work has been in preparation for many years, and Dr. Thomas—who is well known as the author of the system of pronunciation in "Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World," and of the pronouncing vocabularies of Biographical and Geographical Names in "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary"—has spared no pains to make it the most complete and satisfactory book of reference of its class in existence. Indeed there is no other work that can at all be put in comparison with it, either for variety or thoroughness of information, and it will supply a want long felt by literary men and all who have frequent occasion to consult books of reference. The author claims that it will embrace a far greater number of biographical sketches than any similar work in the English language; that it has been prepared with such an eye to condensation that the whole, if desirable, can be included in the compass of a single volume, so that even the celebrated French "Biographie Universelle," in some ninety volumes (the most extensive Dictionary of Biography ever published in any language), will be found to be less complete than this in its biographical notices. Its mythology will include notices of the Norse, the Hindoo, and the classic, presenting in a convenient form and alphabetical order much information which must otherwise be sought through many different works, most of which are difficult of access to the majority of readers. Its system of orthography represents the proper English spelling of names, followed by their spelling in other principal European languages and their correct pronunciation. Ample lists of references to works furnishing more extended accounts of the subjects under consideration are appended at the close of the principal articles for the benefit of those who wish to pursue their investigations beyond the limits of the article before them.

The first part which reaches the title "Allen," fully confirms all the promises of the author and publisher. It is printed on fine paper in the most careful manner, and is an admirable specimen of typography. The work will be sold only to subscribers at fifty cents a number, and the publishers promise that it shall be completed in about fifty-five numbers of sixty-four pages each. In case this number should be exceeded, the remaining parts necessary to complete the work will be furnished gratis to all subscribers. About one thousand pages are now in type, and it is expected that all the parts will be issued during the present year.

—From A. Hubbard, No. 400 Chesnut street, we have received "The Ladies of the White House," by Laura Carter Holloway. The author describes this work as the result of a desire *to attempt* for American ladies what Miss Strickland *has done* for English queens. In comparison with Miss Strickland's performance, Mrs. Holloway has not achieved a brilliant success; but then some allowances must be made for the unpromising nature of her material. The ladies of the White House have never been prominent in public life, and their careers were comparatively uneventful. The work before us, however, will have a popular interest in the United States, as there are many who will wish to know what manner of women the ladies of the White House were. The sketches are brought down to the conclusion of Andrew Johnson's administration, and most of them are embellished with portraits, from which, however, by some singular oversight, the likeness of Mrs. Lincoln is omitted. Some of these pictures are good, but the majority are atrociously bad. The book is sold only to subscribers.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Two Hemispheres," a romance from the German of Otto Rupius, by C. L. W. This is an interesting story, very Germanesque in style, but not likely on that account to prove any less attractive to most readers.

—The February number of *The Nursery*, published by John L. Shorey, Boston, is filled with pictures that the youngest inhabitants of the nursery can appreciate, while the stories, sketches, and verses are suited to the capacity of those who are being initiated into the mysteries of literature.

—The seventh monthly number of *Howe's Musical Monthly*, published at No. 103 Court street, Boston, has appeared. It contains twelve instrumental pieces, the names of Strauss, Gungl, Parlow, Bach, Gounod, and Hoffman appearing among the composers, and eleven vocal pieces which have just appeared abroad.

—From the Central News Company we have received the latest numbers of *London Society*, *All the Year Round*, *Punch*, and *Fun*.

—*Hitchcock's New Monthly Magazine* for February has a sketch of Mr. Clara Fisher Maeder, and a variety of other musical and dramatic sketches, with eight pages of new music. Received from B. Whitehead, No. 14 Chesnut street.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Charles Dilke on the Alabama Question—A Remarkable Speech.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—It is long since anything has been uttered in England about the Alabama question which Americans could read with more pleasure than what Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke has just said in the course of an address in London:

He said that the present phase of the Alabama question dated from the month of April last; the time, namely, of the rejection of the Reverdy Johnson treaty. The excitement caused over here by the publication, not of Mr. Sumner's speech, but of certain comments upon that speech, had much astonished him—not so much, he feared, as it had astonished poor Mr. Sumner. (Hear, hear.) He was, in the first place, astonished at being supposed to have made some altogether new and unheard-of claim, whereas he had only stated the American case, and stated it almost in the same words in which it had often been stated before. He was still more astonished and still more grieved at being supposed to have made a warlike speech—he, one of the strongest friends of England in all America. At the time that speech was made, the prevalent feeling in the Senate was that not only should the treaty be rejected as a bad one, but that the whole subject should be left open, on the principle that America could afford to wait better than could England. Mr. Sumner made his speech to combat, in the interest of the friendship between the countries, this idea of leaving the question alone, and his speech and Mr. Motley's instructions should be read as one. Mr. Sumner's speech expressed not Mr. Sumner's individual opinions merely, but the unanimous feelings of all Americans, and the precise opinion of the Cabinet of General Grant. At the same time great ignorance existed, and still exists, as to what Mr. Sumner really said. He said nothing about claiming two hundred millions sterling, and he said nothing about an abject apology from England. What he said was that England's action had, in some measure, been the cause of an enormous loss, and that there had never been on the part of England any expression of national regret. As for the recent correspondence between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Fish, Sir Charles Dilke said that he could not but regret that it should have taken place. It was hard to say which made out the strongest case, Lord Clarendon upon the point of law or Mr. Fish upon the side of sentiment; but, if we were to go on writing despatches until doomsday, we should not succeed in convincing the Americans, nor they us. (Hear, hear.) Meanwhile, with liberals in office on both sides of the Atlantic, it would be strange if this question were not settled. The President, in his recent message, had taken a most decided step, for he had gone out of his way to say that the recognition of belligerency was a matter which every nation should consider for itself. He would certainly not have made this declaration unless it were to aid us towards a settlement of the Alabama question. There was no other kind of reason for inserting it. (Hear, hear.) Sir Charles earnestly advocated the making an immediate attempt to settle the question. Other things being equal, there was always a probability of a war with America. The quiet minority there was always at work restraining the noisy majority from fighting us. "One war at a time, gentlemen," was all that even Lincoln dared to say. The greater portion of the Irish in America, and the Democratic party—excluded at present from power, and hopeful of regaining it—are always ready, and the train being laid, we can at any moment light it. To the workingmen of this country war with America would really be that which it was sometimes idly called—a "civil war." Almost every family that he knew had members or friends out there, and many looked to America as their future home. To them it would be a civil war. If, then, he were asked how the matter could be settled, he thought that the idea of arbitration should be entirely given up, and that an English commission should be appointed to assess the claims. If a special envoy were to be sent, even supposing that Mr. Bright—(cheers)—should refuse to go, Sir Henry Bulwer or the Duke of Argyle—(hear, hear)—would be good men; but his own opinion was that the mission at Washington should be raised to one of the first-class, and that the ambassador should treat, for in that case temporary failure would leave matters only as they were. In any case negotiation must take place at Washington, inasmuch as the Senate was in reality the treaty-making power.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivaled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

1 17 Philadelphia.

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornament Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

12 fmwf

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:20 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:20 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:16 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Railline. 1 8 1mrp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, & public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 "a 6m No. 329 N. SECOND Street.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,

OILS,

1 12 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:30 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 5 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:20, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A HEAVY SWINDLE ON SOMEBODY.—Some time ago a gift or lottery concern was advertised under the name of the "Riverside Enterprise." Some of those who were at that time induced to invest their money have lately received from New York a circular, by which they were informed that, at the drawing in 1868, their ticket drew a very handsome and valuable Geneva watch and chain, both of solid gold and together valued at $2000. It was stated that this watch and chain would be forwarded to address, as soon as thirteen dollars were received from the drawer, ten dollars as a percentage, and three dollars for taxes. One of the parties thus notified forwarded the money, and in return received a watch the market value of which is about $36 per dozen. He thus paid thirteen dollars for what could have been bought at first hand for three dollars. The firm sending the circular calls itself "G. W. Wakefield & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in diamonds and fine gold watches, factory, Geneva, Switzerland." On sending an inquiry to New York as to the standing of the firm, an answer was received saying that no such firm was known in the city, which, of course, was to be expected. Those who play with fire must expect to be burned.

BURGLARY ON NINTH STREET.—About 8 o'clock last evening the wife of Gottlieb Buchman, residing at No. 323 South Ninth street, on going up stairs to put one of her children to bed, found the door of her chamber locked. She immediately rushed down stairs and notified her husband, who called in Chief Kelley and Detective Lukens, both of whom happened to be in the neighborhood. A reconnoissance developed the fact that a party had entered the room through the second-story window by climbing up the awning-posts. Mr. Buchman was placed outside to cut off his retreat, and the other two gentlemen proceeded up stairs and broke open the door, but the thief had fled. On reaching the ground floor they were met by Buchman, who, in his eagerness to see what was going on, had deserted his post, and thus allowed the rascal to escape, taking with him $83 in cash.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The Scots celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns yesterday.

—The High Constables should preserve better order during the afternoon hearings. They set a bad example.

—The lady who dropped her waterfall on Chesnut street yesterday can obtain it at this office.

—The mild weather has placed a damper upon the sauerkraut trade.

—Steamboats are plying on the Schuylkill above Fairmount.

—The Produce Association banquet takes place to-night.

—Tryon is the "Falstaff" of the detective police.

—Callowhill Street Market is passing into disuse.

—Detective Cobb looks well in a wig.

—There is no ice in the Delaware.

—The ash collectors raise a dust.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN POET.—Mr. David Bates, a well-known Philadelphia merchant and poet, died in this city on Tuesday morning in the sixty-first year of his age. The deceased was a native of Ohio, and came to this city many years ago, where he started in business as a broker. He was well known in literary circles. He was the author of many well-known poems, some of which are now standard literature. He was a contributor to *Sartain's Magazine*, *Godey's Lady's Book*, *Van Court's Magazine*, and other prominent periodicals of the day. He was a member of the Board of Brokers, in which association he was known by the familiar name of "Old Mortality." A wife and family are left to mourn his loss.

A WATCH CASE.—Israel Worthington is a retail dealer in oysters. Yesterday Israel called at the residence No. 2407 North Second street, and endeavored to dispose of some bivalves. Whilst the servant was making the necessary arrangements for the purchase, Israel's covetous eyes lighted on a watch that was hanging on the wall, and his hands followed suit. Israel and time both then fled. A policeman being notified of the transaction, Israel was pursued, captured, and taken before Alderman Heins, who held him in $600 bail to answer.

ACCIDENT TO THE NEW WHEEL AT FAIRMOUNT.—Whilst putting in place the machinery of the new turbine wheel at Fairmount several days ago, the hoisting derrick fell down, breaking into pieces the spur-wheel of the new turbine, which will postpone the completion of the wheel at least two months.

It seems strange, indeed, that a frail apparatus should be employed to lift heavy and costly pieces of machinery.

SEIZURE OF A BREWERY.—Yesterday Assistant Collector William J. Mackey seized the brewery of Charles Presser, at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Aspen streets, for the alleged reason that beer was being removed from the brewery in casks which were not stamped. There were in the brewery at the time of the seizure, besides the usual fixtures, thirty-three barrels of beer in casks and seventy barrels in fermenting tubs.

POCKET PICKED.—About 9 o'clock last night a Mrs. Lydia Myers applied at the Ninth District Station House for shelter through the night. She stated that she had come from Lancaster with a friend named Charles Berger, having in her pocket a wallet containing $41. On reaching the city her money and friend both disappeared, and she was left penniless in a strange place.

THE HEBREW CHARITY BALL comes off to-night, and none should fail to be present. Invitations have been extended to General Grant and all the members of his Cabinet, and it is expected that a majority of them will be present. The arrangements, under the direction of Mr. Aaron E. Greenewald, have all been perfected, and nothing has been left undone that can possibly add to the complete success of the affair.

THE JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR BAL MASQUE, which comes off to-morrow evening, will be a decidedly humorous affair, as it is the intention of those having the matter in charge to outdo any previous attempt of the kind. A dancing match in costume is to take place at 11 o'clock between Mr. Herman Dieck and A. H. Frick, which all should witness.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Special religious services will be held this (Wednesday, and to-morrow evenings, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Eighth and Cherry streets. There will be preaching by Rev. R. H. Allen and Rev. Herrick Johnson. A prayer meeting will be held at 7½ o'clock, for half an hour previous to the services. The public are invited.

AT THE LECTURE ROOM of the Mercantile Library to-night, Mr. Scattergood will repeat his humorous talk, the "Tale of the Dolphin," illustrated with a number of drawings. Last night the hall was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—On Monday evening next Wendell Phillips will deliver the first lecture of the second series of this course. Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow." Seats can now be secured at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—A brutish specimen of manhood, named Sheppen, yesterday made an indecent assault upon the person of a child aged nine years, at Third and Brown streets. He was taken before Alderman Cahill, who committed him to prison.

CLOSE DRIVING.—Henry Hullworth was arrested at Delaware avenue and Market street yesterday, for a violation of the ordinance regulating distances between vehicles and the public highways. Alderman Quirk imposed the usual penalty of $5.

BURGLARY.—About 6 o'clock last evening the residence of J. R. Locke, at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Coates streets, was entered through a back window and robbed of $5 in cash and about $30 worth of jewelry.

SERIOUS FALL.—Edward Barr, aged eighteen years, this morning fell from the fifth story of a paper warehouse, on Decatur street, to the basement, sustaining probably fatal injuries.

FALSE PRETENSES.—Holmes B. Kelly was arraigned before Recorder Givin this morning, charged on the oath of H. Mulliken with obtaining from him $3000 by false and fraudulent pretenses with intent to cheat and defraud. Defendant waived a hearing and entered bail for his appearance at Court. The allegation is that Kelly borrowed from Mr. Mulliken the above-mentioned sum, and gave as security the title papers of a farm in New Jersey, which he represented to be worth $20,000. On examination Mr. Mulliken ascertained that the property was covered with rock and stone, and had been sold for taxes.

DEATH IN A STATION HOUSE.—This morning a prisoner was found dead in a cell at the Ninth District Station House.

DEAD INFANT.—A dead infant was found on the lot at Twenty-second and Race streets this morning.

THE PRINCE.

His Movements Yesterday—Mrs. Grant's Reception—The Dinner at the British Legation.

The party of the Prince, with Mrs. Thornton, visited the White House yesterday afternoon, to attend the reception of Mrs. Grant. No notice of the Prince's intended visit having been given, there were but few persons present, the crush not beginning until some half hour later. Mrs. Thornton presented the Prince and his suite to Mrs. Grant, who in turn introduced the ladies who assisted her in receiving. The President, being engaged with the Cabinet, did not make his appearance until some time afterwards. Mrs. Grant was aided in the reception by Mrs. and Miss Boutwell, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. General Logan, Mrs. General Carl Schurz, Miss Schurz, and Miss McDowell.

The Prince and Mrs. Thornton, on the invitation of Mrs. Grant, took places by the side of that lady; the most distinguished guests and personal friends of Mrs. Grant being presented to the Prince, whose pleasant manners and easy self-possession produced an instant and highly favorable impression. Both houses of Congress being still in session, there were but few Senators and members present, though the influx of citizens and strangers, at 3:30, was greater than at any previous drawing-room reception this winter at the White House. General McDowell, Secretary Boutwell, ex-Senator Doolittle and daughter, and Mrs. General Fremont, were noticeable among the guests.

From the White House the whole party drove down the avenue to Brady's photograph gallery, where they sat for their portraits. The Prince first sat for his picture alone, and afterwards as the central figure in a group, of which the other members were Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, Lieutenant Pickard, Ensign Fitzroy, and H. S. Le Strange, Esq. Both photographs were very successful; so that it will not be many days ere Prince Arthur's physiognomy will be as familiar in the shop windows of Washington, New York, and all the cities of the United States as those of President Grant and other American celebrities.

Thence the Prince and party were driven home, the third of the series of state dinners given at the Thornton mansion being on the card for 7 o'clock this evening. Eighteen covers were laid, and the guest took seats in the following order:—Mrs. Thornton at one end of the table, having on her right his Royal Highness and on her left Speaker Blaine, Senator Morton, Mr. Blacque Bey, Turkish Minister, Colonel Elphinstone, Lieutenant Pickard, Senator Conkling, Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, and Senator Cameron. Mr. Thornton occupied the other end of the table *vis a vis* to Mrs. Thornton, having on his left Senator Sherman, Admiral Dahlgren, Baron Lederer, Mr. French, Ensign Fitzroy, M. de Catacazy, the Russian Minister, and Senator Hamlin.

It has been wrongly supposed that the dinners given yesterday and to-day were given merely with a view of bringing Prince Arthur into close social relations with our leading public men, merely as such. While this may, perhaps, have entered as an element into the case, it is well known that these gentlemen have more than a casual acquaintance with the British Minister, and were selected as much for that reason as for any other.

The dinner was a brilliant affair, and lasted until nearly 9:30 o'clock. As on the previous evening, the dining-hall and table were beautifully ornamented. The house itself, with its commodious and well arranged apartments, *en suite*, has been, during the entire stay of the Prince, regulated with a special regard to the social enjoyment of guests.

Prince Arthur, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Crampton and members of the British legation and of the Prince's suite, attended the reception of General and Mrs. Sherman at 10:30 o'clock.

The parlors were densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen, including members of the Cabinet, Vice-Admiral Porter, Speaker Blaine, Rear-Admiral Smith, various Senators and Representatives, and many prominent in the civil, military, and naval service. After the foreign visitors had paid their respects to General and Mrs. Sherman, the General conducted them to another parlor, where Miss Sherman received guests, a number of whom were presented to the Prince. The Prince was afterwards escorted to the side-parlor, where he spent a few minutes in conversation with those who were presented to him.

General Sherman here gave the Prince a choice of two splendid rifles, and he selected a Winchester repeating arm, mounted with gold, on which were engravings of Eve, the Genius of Liberty, and General Grant on horseback, besides being elaborately chased. The rifle will be sent to the Prince to-morrow. The Prince and his company remained about three-quarters of an hour. The street in front of the General's residence was blockaded by carriages and the house was crammed. The reception was brilliant but uncomfortable, and after remaining about twenty minutes, the Prince and party bade adieu to their host and hostess, and the scene.—*N. Y. World of this morning.*

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Cotton firmer at 25¼. Flour more active. Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·25@6·75. Wheat steady; Maryland, $1 35@1·45; Pennsylvania, $1·25. Corn active; white, $1@1·02 for damp, and $1·05 for prime; yellow, 90@96c. Oats steady at 54@56c. Rye dull and lower at 95@97c. Mess Pork quiet at $29·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16¾@16½c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 13¾@13¾c.; hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 17@17½c. Whisky heavy at $1@1·01.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wsm5 PHILADELPHI

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving an entire new stock of
Fall and Winter Coatings,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 9 28 w

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Indian Question Again—The Gold Panic Investigation—The Spanish Elections—The Bourbon Party Powerless—Fernando Wood Gets Decidedly the Best of the Postmaster-General.

The League Island Bill Tabled in the House by a Vote of 94 to 67.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Removing the Indians.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House Indian Committee agreed to-day to report the bill for the removal of the Kansas Indians to the Indian Territory. It is the purpose of the committee to prepare bills for the removal of all Indians living in the States to the Indian territory. A delegation of Quakers was before the Committee on Appropriations to-day, urging that immediate appropriations be made to enable the Indians to engage in farming and other peaceful pursuits. A delegation also appeared before the Committee on Indian Affairs for the same purpose.

The Gold Flurry.

J. M. Magruder, Special Agent of the Treasury, who examined the affairs of the Tenth National Bank, New York, after the gold panic, was before the Banking Currency Committee, and testified that he found the bank was conducted on very loose business principles. Corbin has not been before the committee yet.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

Fernando Wood introduced a resolution to-day calling upon the Postmaster-General to inform the House by what authority he used the United States mails to transmit, free of postage, petitions for abolishing the franking privilege.

The District of Columbia.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Mayor Bowen and Simon Wolf, Register of Deeds, this morning waited on the President for the purpose of discussing District matters and counteracting the efforts of the delegation who, a few days ago, urged on the President to recommend the territorization of the District of Columbia.

Issue of Bonds to the Pacific Railroad.

Bonds were to-day issued by the Interior Department to the Western Pacific Railroad, amounting to $322,560 on a section of 20 16-100 miles, commencing at the eighty-third mile from the junction with the Central road at American river bridge, and terminating at the 103 16-100 miles, at $16,000 per mile. The bonds bear interest from January 22, 1870.

The League Island Bill Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House, by a vote of 94 yeas to 67 nays, has agreed to lay upon the table the bill to transfer the Navy Yard at Philadelphia from its present site to League Island.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Harlan presented the credentials of his colleague, James B. Howell, elected by the Legislature of Iowa to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Grimes.

Mr. Howell, the Senator elect, then took the usual oath of office.

On motion of Mr. Harlan, it was ordered that during the present session all petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege be filed with the Secretary of the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the joint resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, asking for the removal of the capital of the United States to the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation.

Mr. Pratt presented a petition from 3200 citizens of New York and other States for an amendment to the National Constitution to extend the right of suffrage to females, and also the petition of Thomas A. Hendricks and other members of the bar of Indiana for an increase of the salaries of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court and the Circuit Courts.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey the Senate took up the bill for the disposal of the lands embraced in the Fort Leavenworth Reservation.

House.

Mr. Strong (Conn.) presented the memorial of the President of the Connecticut River Railroad Company for the reduction of duty on iron and steel rails.

Numerous petitions were presented by Messrs. Knapp, Stevens, Starkweather, and other members, in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Wood (New York) asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General to state by what authority he had furnished to the postmasters throughout the country blank forms of petitions against the franking privilege, and the cost of having the same printed, etc.

Messrs. Davis and Peters objected.

Mr. Wood gave notice that he would offer the resolution on Monday.

Mr. Churchill offered a resolution calling for information as to the extension of the public works at Oswego, N. Y., necessary for the protection of the commerce of that port.

Mr. Van Trump offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement as to the interest paid by the Government on the bonds of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies; as to Government freight transported on those roads; as to why those bonds are omitted in the official periodical statements of the public debt; and as to the stock of those companies, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Hay offered a resolution directing the Committee on Mines and Mining to investigate the causes of the Avondale mine disaster, and report whether Congress has power under the Constitution to legislate so as to prevent such occurrences in future. Adopted.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the pay of officers employed in civil duties in the South; whether they are also paid out of the State treasuries. Adopted.

The House then resumed, in the morning hour, the consideration of the League Island Navy Yard bill, and was addressed by Mr. Washburn (Wis.) in favor of abolishing navy yards, and having Government work done in private ship yards.

By Mr. Hill, in defense of the Secretary of the Navy against Mr. Dawes' insinuation as to the economical notions of that official.

By Mr. Calkin, in defense of the navy-yard system, and in favor of League Island.

By Mr. Randall, in support of the bill.

By Mr. Dawes, in support of the views heretofore submitted by him.

Mr. Dawes declared it to be his opinion that the three New England Navy Yards might be consolidated in one, and at New London. That would swallow up the Charlestown and Portsmouth Navy Yards, and perhaps also the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

FROM THE WEST.

Scalded to Death.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—A young man named Fritz Westerman accidentally fell into a vat of boiling water at Weiner & Co.'s distillery on Monday, and was scalded to death.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.—The Speaker presented the report of the Inspector of Mines of Schuylkill county.

The following Senate bills were reported favorably:—

Extending the powers of the Philadelphia Safe Deposit Insurance and Trust Company.

Incorporating the Philadelphia Warehouse Company.

Perpetuating the charter of the Germantown Savings Fund Society.

Incorporating the State Bank of Harrisburg.

Incorporating the Quakertown Savings Bank.

Creating a Board of Control, the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor-General, and Attorney-General, to attend to the financial affairs of the Commonwealth.

Allowing accused parties, if so disposed, to give testimony.

An act making it a misdemeanor to carry cattle on railroad trains for more than twenty-eight hours without unloading, was reported negatively.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Brooke, changing the name of the United States Armor and Steel Company of Chester. Passed.

Mr. Henszey, authorizing the Land Grant Railway Trust Company to transfer stock.

Also, incorporating the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Water Power Company.

Mr. Nagle introduced an act as follows:—

"Sec. 1. That the jurisdiction of the aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, in all cases of action arising from contract, either expressed or implied, is hereby extended to all cases where the sum demanded does not exceed $300 as fully to all intents and purposes as they have jurisdiction in cases where the sum demanded is not above $100, and in all cases wherein any plaintiff shall commence a suit or action in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, without having filed with the *precipe* an affidavit by himself or some other person having knowledge of the facts that there is justly due to the plaintiff or plaintiffs more than the sum of $300, and shall obtain a judgment for a less sum, he, she, or they shall not be allowed to recover costs of the defendant or defendants.

"Sec. 2. That the aldermen of the said city of Philadelphia shall also have jurisdiction of actions for trespass in all cases for injury done, or committed to real or personal property, when the value of the property claimed, or damages alleged to have been sustained, shall not exceed the sum of $300, as fully, to all intents and purposes as they now have in cases where the value of the property claimed, or the damages alleged to have been sustained, are not above $100.

Sect. 3. That the party appealing from the judgment of any alderman of the city of Philadelphia shall be required to pay to the alderman all his and the constable's fees in the case, and the said alderman shall enter the said costs on the transcript, and the same shall abide the final determination of the case, as other costs thereon, and the said alderman need not allow an appeal until the costs which may have accrued thereon be paid.

Sect. 4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the foregoing be and the same are hereby repealed.

House.

Mr. Bunn offered a burlesque bill on economy, setting forth that whereas certain goblets were broken, and towels destroyed in the cloak-room, therefore resolved, that large tin cups and coffee sacks be furnished. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

The following original resolutions were offered:—

Mr. White, ordering 700 copies of the Senate and House journals, 500 for the House and 200 for the Senate, to be laid on the desks of members daily.

Mr. Davis objected to the resolution because there was no provision made to distribute any such documents. Laid over.

The following bills were reported and considered:—

Mr. McCreary, House bill making it a penal offense to issue fire or lightning policies of insurance except under authority of some chartered company of this or some other State. Passed.

Mr. Comly, House bill increasing the capital stock of the Decatur Building Association. Passed.

House bill authorizing the Phœnix Insurance Company to wind up its affairs.

FROM EUROPE.

British Emigration to the Colonies.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A great meeting was held at the Mansion House in this city, last evening, to promote emigration to Canada and other British Colonies. The Lord Mayor presided, and eminent men addressed the meeting.

Another Ocean Cable.

A submarine cable has been ordered, which will be laid along the Pacific coast of South America, from Panama to Payta, Peru.

Ship News.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 26.—The steamer Nestorian, from Portland, arrived to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 26.—Steamer Main, from New York, arrived to-day.

Canadian Annexation.

The London *Times* has an editorial to-day on the definitive adoption of the policy of annexation by the United States. The writer says that England, though indifferent, is astounded at the case of Dominica, which is merely adding other negro communities to those so difficult to manage now.

The Spanish Elections.

By the Franco-American Cable.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The elections in Spain have attracted great attention on account of the efforts of Montpensier's partisans to have a majority in the Cortes. The influence of Prim has been greater in the rural parts than in Madrid.

Thus far good authorities announce the election of four Orleanists, five Progressionists, six Republicans. Celopana has been defeated. The Bourbon party has made no impression on the canvass, only one Carlist, as far as heard from, being elected.

English Honors to the Bishop of Syria.

LONDON, Jan. 26—2 P. M.—Dean Stanley, of Westminster, gave a grand entertainment last evening, in honor of the Greek Archbishop of Syria. Many English bishops were present. The prelate of the Greek Church has received many honors since he came to London from the Episcopacy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Auction Sales of Coal.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Delaware and Lackawanna and Lackawanna and Western Railroad Companies disposed of 75,000 tons of Scranton coal at auction to-day. The following amounts of each variety, with prices annexed, were realized:—Grate, 12,000 tons at $4·30@4·40; Egg, 10,000 tons at $4·20@4·35; lump, 7000 tons at $4·10@4·15; steamboat, 12,000 tons at $4·20@4·25; chestnut, 10,000 tons at $3·91½@4; stove, 24,000 tons at $4·82½@5.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¾; do. 1864, do., 115¼; do. 1865, do., 115⅛; do. do., new, 114⅜; do. 1867, 114⅜; do. 1868, 114⅛; 10-40s, 112⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Company, 55¾; Cumberland preferred, 36½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 95⅝; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 95½; Adams Express, 63¾; Michigan Central, 117¼; Michigan Southern, 84½; Illinois Central, 137½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Chicago and Rock Island, 180⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187⅞. Western Union Telegraph, 34⅜.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Cotton firm but quiet; sales of 600 bales middling uplands at 25½c. Flour—State and Western dull, in buyers' favor; Southern dull and drooping. Wheat heavy and declined 1c.; winter red Western, $1·30@1·32. Corn quiet; old mixed Western, $1·06, in store; new yellow Southern, $1·03@1·04. Oats dull and heavy. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $27·50; prime mess, $23@23·25. Whisky dull at $1·00.

FOURTH EDITION

PEABODY.

The Ceremonies at Portland—Arrival of the Funeral Fleet—History and Incidents of the Voyage.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Peabody Ceremonials.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26.—On the arrival of the Peabody fleet last night, Captain William H. McComb, of Plymouth, came immediately on shore and proceeded to the Falmouth House, where an interview was held with Admiral Farragut and the committee of the town of Peabody and representatives of the State of Maine and city of Portland. In giving an account of the voyage from England to America, which he described as a very pleasant one, Captain McComb made the following statement:—

After leaving Spithead the two vessels sailed in company until the town of Ashout, France, had been passed, when a gale of wind and rain struck them, during which they lost sight of each other. The Plymouth, after endeavoring unsuccessfully to find the Monarch by making traverse courses, sailed directly to the place of rendezvous previously agreed upon, the Island of Madeira. In going to Madeira the Plymouth made very fast time, sailing about nineteen knots an hour, and anchored in the harbor of Funchal two or three days before the Monarch arrived.

While lying there a strong southwest wind arose, and the vessel being in danger of being driven on shore, it was found necessary to ship the cable, and standing to the eastward, run into a safe position.

The naval ceremonies took place at 9 o'clock this morning, but it has been decided that the remains will not be conveyed to the City Hall until Thursday.

PORTLAND, Jan. 26—9 A. M.—The monitors have steamed down to the funeral fleet, and the Peabody and Portland committees are just going down in the revenue steamer Mahoning to the Monarch, the storm having subsided. The morning is bright and warm, the buildings and trees are encased in a glittering coat of ice, and the streets are running with melted show, but will probably be in better condition on Thursday, when the reception procession takes place.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Corbin has Chronic Disease.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Several days ago the Committee on Banking and Currency received a letter from A. B. Corbin, giving excuses why he neglected their summons. Another letter was read at the meeting to-day, in which Corbin repeats that a chronic disease prevents him from being present, but not giving any promise of his future action in that respect.

The chairman of the committee (Mr. Garfield) read the letter in an assumed solemn manner, causing much diversion by his preacher-like tones and emphasis.

Mr. Cox suggested that, in view of Corbin's reported physical infirmities, the chairman should send Corbin a bottle of Mungen's soothing syrup, in order to enable him to reach Washington and appear before the committee.

It is probable the committee will send an attachment after Corbin.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Ramsey said this legislation was intended to afford the occupants of the Reservation a means of establishing their titles to the land owned by them.

Mr. Nye said the lands were part of the public domain, never having been set apart, and therefore no distinction should be made in the disposal of those lands of which the purchasers of public lands were deprived.

The bill gave rise to a discussion which continued until after the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

The consideration of the currency bill was then resumed.

Mr. Corbett referred to the present financial status of the Government, and said the country was gradually returning to a sound basis. The gold now accumulating in the banks could be held in the place of the three per cent. certificates, which the bill very properly proposed to pay off. He would support the proposition to extend the banking facilities to the South and West, believing it to be demanded by the immediate necessities of those sections. He also favored the provision for the establishment of banks on a gold basis, and thought these would eventually supersede the present national banks.

Mr. Sumner opposed the bill, asserting that a redistribution of the existing currency could not be made without serious consequences to the business of the country, and would not materially aid in financial reconstruction. He was disposed to assume the cause of the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston in this matter, because in 1861, at a time when the national securities had received a terrible shock, they furnished the means by which our forces were organized against the Rebellion, $500,000,000 in gold being furnished by them. This bill presented simply the questions of enlarging the national bank currency and creating a system of free banking founded on coin notes. These, he claims, were inadequate for the purposes to be accomplished.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

With the great burden of the public debt, with the currency deranged, with industry paralyzed in every department, he called upon the House to pause and see whether some change of policy might not result in the reduction of the large expenditure contemplated by the bill. That was his opposition to the bill. There was no use of this preparatory bill. Four words in an appropriation bill when the time came would be enough, and he predicted that those words would be added in the Senate to the Navy Appropriation bill.

Under these circumstances, and with the eye of the country upon them, holding them to their pledge that they would expend no money unnecessarily in the administration of the Government, he called upon them to wait until the question was settled whether in future the work of the navy was to be done in private yards, before they would launch out on this expenditure.

Mr. Randall remarked that the gentleman from Massachusetts would find no more faithful allies on the Republican side of the House than he could in a solid phalanx of Democrats. It was nothing new for them to vote in favor of to advocate economy. They had stood here for years resisting corruptions and frauds on the Treasury, and would be quite at home in continuing in that direction, and continuing to have the confidence of the country in that respect. (Quiet, incredulous laughter on the Republican side.) Finally the previous question was seconded, and Mr. Scofield, having charge of the bill, had an hour to close the debate.

Mr. Starkweather desired an opportunity to submit reasons why the bill should be recommitted, but declined to accept any allowance of time which, Mr. Scofield offered to accord.

Mr. Woodward, having five minutes allowed him, endorsed the views of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations as to the propriety of deferring the proposed reduction. As to the argument that the removal of the Philadelphia Navy Yard was necessary to make room for the commerce of that port, he remarked that he had read in the papers the other day that the commerce of Philadelphia had dwindled down to $50,000, and he thought that there was coast surface enough along the Delaware to accommodate the present commerce of Philadelphia and all the commerce that Philadelphia was likely to acquire in the future.

Mr. Schofield closed the debate in an argument in support of the bill, and then Mr. Dawes moved to lay the bill on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The bill was laid on the table. Yeas, 94; nays, 67.

Mr. Julian offered a resolution of inquiry as to the appointment of a land commissioner, to be charged with the special duty of facilitating the acquisition of homesteads by freedmen and other landless people in the Southern States. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson (Ohio) offered a resolution of inquiry as to the extent and value of the imports of foreign commodities susceptible of production in the United States—as plants, useful for dye stuffs, medicines, food, textile and fibrous material, and other economical purposes. Adopted.

Mr. Boggs offered a resolution of inquiry as to the improvement of the Christiana river at Wilmington, Del., for commerce and navigation. Adopted.

The House Committee on Elections this morning passed an order relieving its members and clerk from obligations of secrecy as to its proceedings. The committee will make no objections to Porter, but hold the credentials of Segar, Booker, and Kensle for further consideration. The other members elect from Virginia await the return of the bill with the President's signature, to be sworn in to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

Dissensions in the French Cabinet.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Reports which authenticated are current to the effect that Ollivier, Daru, Louvet, and Valdorme will resign on account of want of harmony on the commercial question.

Improved Cable Communication.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The new cable which has been successfully laid between Salcombe, England, and Brignognan, France, is of the most solid description of deep-sea cable, weighing eight and a half tons to a mile, and the shore ends fourteen tons. Double land wires will shortly be completed to connect the cable with the land system of telegraphs in both countries. By this means messages will be transmitted directly from Brest to London without passing through Paris as at present.

The completion of this new link, which has been much retarded by bad weather and other unfavorable circumstances, will place London and New York in almost direct communication, and the whole route will be under the management and control of the French Cable Company.

Ship News.

BREST, Jan. 26.—The steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg for New York, was delayed here until the 23d.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 26—4·20 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92½@92¾. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 86¾; 1867s, 85¾; 10-40s, 84¾. Railways steady. Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 103¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—4·30 P. M.—Cotton buoyant; uplands, 11¾d., and Orleans, 12d. Sales to-day 16,000 bales, including 4000 for export and speculation. Common Rosin, 5s. 3d. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 2d.

LONDON, Jan. 26—4·30 P. M.—Sugar firmer, both on the spot and afloat. Linseed oil quiet.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—Bonds closed flat.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 3f. 85c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 26.—Petroleum closed quiet at 60¾f.

FROM CUBA.

Execution of Insurrectionists.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Frederico Geas, Chief-of-Staff of General Cavado, and his brother Ramon, have been executed at Clemagos.

FROM THE STATE.

Fatal Accident.

LANCASTER, Jan 26.—Jordan Crimmel, a resident of Thompsontown, Pa., brakeman on a freight train, who had both legs broken and was injured internally by falling under the cars in this city last night, died to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bids for Government Gold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The bids for Government gold this morning ranged from 121·22 to 121·70.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2500 City 6s, Mun..100⅝		500 sh Read..s60wn.	
$800 do ..New.100⅝		lots.... 47⅝	
$2000 W Jer R 7s.... 92		500 do .....is. 47⅝	
$2000 N Penna 7s...		500 do 2d. 47⅝	
Saturday.. 87½		200 do ....&in. 47⅝	
100 sh O C & A R R.		100 do ..s60wn. 47⅝	
s6wn.... 38		100 do. ....2d.47·81	
100 sh Read R....2d.47·69		900 do ..is..b3.47·81	
100 do.....2d.47·68		600 do .....b3.47·81	
100 do.....s5.47·69		500 do. 47⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Sch N Im L 5s. 66	$1000 Leh R 6s, c&p. 88½
200 City 6s, New.100⅝	70 sh Penna R..is. 55⅝
$1000 do.....c.100⅝	100 sh Sch N Pf.b60 14
$2000 Phi & E 7s.. 85¾	10 sh Leh Val...is. 53⅞
$1000 Reading 7s.... 104	100 sh O C & A R.b30 38½
$5300 Sch N 6s, s2,is. 54	

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

The Burning of the Chamber of Commerce Building.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—The two Herring's Patent Champion Safes purchased of you by the Commercial Exchange and Chamber of Commerce about eight months ago were in the conflagration of the Chamber of Commerce Building on the 7th inst. Upon opening them we found the books and papers in a perfect state of preservation. We can, therefore, readily testify to the Fire proof qualities of the Herring Patent Safes.
J. H. MICHENER,
President Commercial Exchange.
SAMUEL L. WARD,
Treasurer Chamber of Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th month, 1869.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.

You are respectfully informed that the Safe purchased of you several years back was in Room No. 12, Commercial Exchange, at the time of the fire on the 7th instant. It was opened without difficulty on the following day, and the money, checks, and papers found to be dry and perfect. The books were also in as good state of preservation as before the occurrence of the fire, except one or two being slightly dampened by steam, but in these the writing and figures were not